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The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 330 SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED... UN-STAMPED... } DUBLIN, MONDAY, MAY 14, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Engagement for Twelve Nights only of Madame CELESTE, Sole Lessee and Directress of the Royal Lyceum Theatre, London; her First Appearance in this City these Ten Years, together with THE WHOLE OF THE COMPANY OF THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

And the magnificent ... from the Extravaganza of KING THRUSHBEARD.

The most Brilliant, Costly, and Gorgeous ... ever witnessed, Invented and Painted by Mr. William Callcott, Principal Scenic Artist to the Lyceum Theatre, who will personally superintend the arrangements for its representation in this city. The engagement will commence on WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1860.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Last Week of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON. Fete List entirely suspended, Public Press Excepted. Second Appearance of Mr. BRUCE NORTON. On THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, MAY 14th, The Entertainments will commence with the celebrated Historical Drama, by W. T. Moncrieff, Esq., entitled YOUNG LOCHINVAR; OR, THE BRIDE OF NETHERBY.

Lochinvar - - - Mr. James Duff
Cronie - - - Mr. Bruce Norton
Lady Helen - - - Miss F. Bland

To be followed by the Laughable Farce, entitled to PARIS AND BACK FOR £5.

Mr. Samuel Spreadit - - - Mr. W. [illegible]

After which ... Burlesque, entitled MAGIC TOYS.

Martin ... Mr. Fitzjames
Valentine ... Miss L. Thompson

To conclude with the the Celebrated Drama, entitled the ORPHAN OF GLENCOE.

Dougal M'Dougal ... Mr. Bruce Norton
Effie Macdonald ... Miss F. Bland

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal. 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

FAREWELL EXHIBITIONS!

LAST SIX NIGHTS, POSITIVELY CLOSING. SATURDAY, 19th MAY. LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.

The person who neglects to see HAMILTON'S magnificent DIORAMA before it leaves Dublin voluntarily shuts his eyes against one of the most stupendous and beautiful works of the age.

The following splendid additions have just been made to the Diorama:—

The Graves of our Brave Heroes;
Cathcart's Hill;
St. Petersburg;
Palace of the Czar, Illuminated.
Moscow, &c.

A Grand Morning Representation on SATURDAY, May 12, at Two o'clock, when, by the kind permission of Col. Mylius, the boys of the Royal Hibernian Military School will attend with their Brass Band, Drums, and Fifes.

Exhibitions, every day, at Two. Evening, at a quarter past Eight.

Reserved seats, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets to be had of Mr. Bussell, 7, Westmoreland-street.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Members are informed that the Last Grand CONCERT for the Season will take place on MONDAY, the 28th of MAY. Artistes engaged exclusively for this Concert: MR. & MRS. SIMS REEVES, ERNST LUBECK.

There will be a BALLOT on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd of May, and Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the necessary information. (By order) HENRY BUSSELL, Sec.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.

Positively for Twelve Nights only, commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 16.

THE ORIGINAL CAMPBELL MINSTRELS. Organised in New York, 1849. Consisting of Eleven Performers: ACTORS, SINGERS, DANCERS, and MUSICIANS! Pronounced by the London Times, and the leading Public Press of London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, the best-organised ETHIOPIAN COMPANY ever introduced into this country, and strictly original in all they do. The Campbell Minstrels are the Originators and Composers of nearly all the gems which have rendered Ethiopian Minstrelsy so popular in the United States during the past eighteen years.

On the 25th February, 1860, by Special Command of her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN, the whole of the choice Melodies (exclusively the property of the Campbell Minstrels) were performed at BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Also specially ordered for performance at the ROYAL VOLUNTEER BALL given at the Floral Arcade, Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, on Wednesday, March 7th; honours never before accorded the Music of any Ethiopian Company extant.

See London Times of January 2nd; Court Circular of Feb. 27th; Weekly Dispatch of January 8th; and the hundreds of Critiques on the performances of the Campbell Minstrels.

At the ST. JAMES' HALL, Regent-street, London, the Campbells have recently completed one of the most brilliantly successful seasons upon record, extending over a period of One Hundred Consecutive nights!

Prices of Admission:

Reserved Seats .. .. 2s.
Gallery .. .. 1s. 6d.
Promenade .. .. 1s.

Tickets for the Reserved Seats, Programmes, and all particulars, may be obtained at Messrs. Whitehorn's, 42, Lower Sackville-street.

Doors open at Half-past seven o'clock. To commence punctually at Eight. Carriages may be ordered at Ten o'clock.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE; DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day. (Sundays, from 9 to 11.)

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rates—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

GENERAL ORPHAN HOME. (FOUNDED 1851.) RICHMOND-STREET, PORTOBELLO, DUBLIN, FOR THE CARE OF ORPHANS OF ALL CLASSES AND DENOMINATIONS, INTERN AND EXTERN.

Its Great Object is to Christianise and save them.

VICE-PATRONESSES:

Countess of Annesley, Countess of Carrick, Countess of Darnley, Dowager Lady Dunalley, | Dow. Countess of Dunraven, Dow. Countess of Bandon, Lady Henry Moore, Lady Bateson.

Orphans admissible from any part of the United Kingdom.

The Guardians of this Christian Home earnestly solicit your presence and support in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 16th instant, at Eight o'clock, when a SERMON will be Preached (D.V.) by the Rev. R. W. FORREST, of Cork, in aid of its great object—The Education and Salvation of Orphan Children.

General Orphan Home, May 12, 1860.

Subscriptions and donations are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by The Honourable Mrs. Scott, Hon. Secretary, Guardian, Barmeen, Rathmines; at the Royal Bank, Foster-place, Dublin; at the London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, London; and by Mr. Millington, at 16, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Trustees of the GREAT PRIZE DRAWING for the LIMERICK ATHENÆUM AND SCHOOL OF ART beg to inform the Public that this Drawing will be proceeded with as advertised; and as no New Lottery will be permitted to be commenced, and the numbers are filling fast, an Early Application for Tickets is necessary. Office, No. 114, George-street.

Limerick, 8th May, 1860.

GREAT PRIZE DRAWING. LIMERICK ATHENÆUM AND SCHOOL OF ART.

£1,000, in a Prize of £300, a Prize of £200, a Prize of £100, a Prize of £50, a Prize of £40, Two Prizes of £25, Three Prizes of £20, and Twenty Prizes of £10 each.

For the Improvement of the LIMERICK ATHENÆUM and SCHOOL of ART.

TRUSTEES: Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor. Daniel Griffin, Esq., M.D.

TREASURER: The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limerick;

HONORARY SECRETARY: Wm. Lysaght, Esq., J.P., Athenæum, Limerick.

The above Drawing, on the Art Union Principle, guaranteed by, and under the exclusive control of, the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, on MONDAY, 4th JUNE, 1860, commencing at Ten o'clock, in the presence of the Committee, several Magistrates, and open to the Public.

Application for Tickets to be made as early as possible to Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor, 114, George-street, Limerick, enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, with the name and address of the applicant. Tickets to be limited to 2,500, at £1 each.

N.B.—In case the entire number of Tickets be not taken on the day named for the Drawing, the Trustees to be at liberty either to adjourn or proceed with the drawing as they shall think fit; or to return the money to the Subscribers.

Immediately after the Drawing the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.

Wm. Fitzgerald, Mayor, Daniel Griffin, M.D., } Trustees.
Wm. Lysaght, J.P., Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

BEACON ON THE ALDERMAN ROCKS, CROOKHAVEN, CO. CORK.

Ballast Office, Dublin, 19th April, 1860.

The Port of Dublin Corporation Give Notice that they are willing to receive proposals, from competent contractors, for the ERECTION of a BEACON on the ALDERMAN ROCKS, on the South-east side of the entrance to Crookhaven, county Cork. The Beacon to be of Cast-iron Casing filled with Masonry, conformably to the plans, sections, and specification, which may be seen on application (between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock each day) at this Office, or at the Crookhaven Lighthouse, Rock Island, county Cork, where also may be had printed forms of tender.

Sealed and post-paid proposals, addressed to the Secretary, will be received on or before the 26th day of May next, 1860 (until Twelve o'clock noon). Proposals to be sent through post; none others will be received.

Contractors will be required to enter into a bond, with two solvent sureties, for the due performance of the contract.

The Corporation will not hold themselves bound to accept the lowest tender.

(By order) WILLIAM LEES, Secretary.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

Public Notices.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

The Rev. Alexander Leeper, Assistant-Secretary, is authorised ... Wicklow ... who has given this day a donation of £50 to this Society. He states that it hereafter donations of £50 ... within three months from this date ... [illegible]

16, Kildare-street, Office of this Society, 10th April, 1860.

P.S.—It is assumed that any person collecting the sum of £50 within the period specified will be regarded by the "County of Wicklow Donor" as ... to that amount.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholics, Priests and People, invited to the Debate in the Controversial Meeting, Kingstown, on Monday Evening, May 14, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.

Subject—"Dr. Cullen's Pastoral for May."

Chairman—Mr. M. Tracy.

Dr. Cullen has again, this third time, put forth the following in his pastoral for May:—

"To this it is declared that that disgusting blasphemy, who has ... [illegible] ... whose intercession he dared to hope for pardon."—Pastoral, April 30, 1860.

1. Why has Dr. Cullen, in his last pastoral, misrepresented Almighty God, by quoting, as Divine Scripture, "She shall crush thy head"?—Gen. iii. 15, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

2. Did not the Lord God say, according to Moses, "He shall crush thy head"? Are not both the pronoun and the verb in the masculine gender? [illegible]

Roman Catholics of Kingstown are invited to attend.

KING'S COUNTY PROTESTANT ORPHAN SOCIETY.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING will be held (D.V.) in the LARGE ROOM, PRINTING-HOUSE BUILDING, PARSONSTOWN, On *WEDNESDAY*, the 16th instant.

The Venerable JOHN GREGG, of Trinity Church, Dublin, Archdeacon of Kildare, has consented to take a part in the proceedings; and other Speakers are expected to give gratifying accounts of the success of the Society.

A Collection will be made at the doors to defray the expenses of transmission of the children under the care of the institution to the meeting, and that they may dine together immediately after its termination.

The Chair will be taken at One o'clock.

(By order) TELFORD M'DONAGH, Honorary Secretary.

May 11th, 1860.

CHRIST TEMPTED BY SATAN.—Painted by Ary Scheffer, the property of the French Government.—Mr. LESAGE having obtained permission to retain it a few days longer, it will be Exhibiting at A. Lesage's Gallery, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, Dublin, for a short time, with the Great Painting just arrived from Paris, LA CINQUANTAINE, painted by the celebrated French Artist, M. Knaus, who received from the Emperor Napoleon III. for this work the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and from the Imperial Academy of Paris the Large Gold Medal on the same occasion. Now exhibiting at A. Lesage's Gallery, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, Dublin. Admission Sixpence.

RATHMINES FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The First Exhibition for this Season will be held in MOUNT PLEASANT-SQUARE, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 16th instant.

Two Military Bands will be in attendance. Gates open at Half-past One o'clock to holders of Member's Tickets, and at Two o'clock to the Public. Admission—One Shilling; Children under eight years of age Half-price. Tickets at the Gates.

Subscribers' Tickets—Six, available for this or the Second Exhibition on the 13th of June, Five Shillings. May be had on Monday and Tuesday only, at Mr. Porter's, 72, Grafton-street, and at No. 71, Rathmines-road. JOHN H. EVANS, Honorary Secretary.

PROSPECT LAUNDRY, SIXTH LOCK, ROYAL CANAL, PHIBSBOROUGH.

Families favouring this Establishment will please send their orders by Post, directed to "The Superintendent, Prospect Laundry," Sixth Lock, Royal Canal, Phibsborough.

N.B.—Hotels, Clubs, Mercantile Houses, and Large Families contracted for.

The Laundry Van attends Customers on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, to receive clothes, and on the three following days to deliver them.

£60 REQUIRED FOR A COUPLE OF MONTHS, on adequate security.—Address "O. P." Irish Times Office.

Music.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANOFORTES.

M. GUNN and SON respectfully direct attention to the unrivalled excellence of their present stock of PIANOS, which they have carefully selected from the Factories of COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, CADBY, HOPKINSON, &c., and which they offer for Sale, Hire, or Exchange, on the lowest possible terms.

M. GUNN and SON, assisted by first-rate London Workmen, continue to Tune and Repair Pianos in the best possible manner, as usual.

PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 15, WESTLAND-ROW.

PIANOFORTES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE OR HIRE, ... moderate terms. HARMONIUMS From Six to Sixty Guineas. Old Instruments taken in exchange. PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.

Publications.

THE OFFICIAL RAILWAY HANDBOOK TO BRAY, KINGSTOWN, THE COAST AND COUNTY OF WICKLOW. BY G. R. POWELL.

"The information afforded by it is extensive, and through the entire book runs a current of sparkling poesy."—*Saunders*.

"The author has constructed his handsome Guide Book on the best possible plan. He writes freely and well, omitting nothing important. No resident in Bray, certainly no stranger there, should allow his table to be a day without Mr. Powell's Book."—*Warder*.

ON EVERY SATURDAY, the *SATURDAY HERALD* is published at the following rates:—

SINGLE COPY.

Unstamped, ... 0s 1½d Stamped, ... 0s 2½d

SUBSCRIPTION.

UNSTAMPED.		STAMPED.	
Yearly, ...	6s 6d	Yearly, ...	10s 6d
Half-Yearly, ...	3s 3d	Half-Yearly, ...	5s 6d
Quarterly, ...	2s 0d	Quarterly, ...	3s 0d

The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the *Saturday Herald* since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE.

Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all.

Each publication will contain several articles ably written on subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c.

As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the *Irish Times* will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions, and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.

Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to ALBERT H. KNOX, SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES, 4, *Lower Abbey-street; and 15, Sackville-place, Dublin.*

Houses and Lands.

MONKSTOWN—TO BE LET, several elegantly-furnished and most desirably-situated HOUSES. Also two detached Villa Residences to be SOLD.

KILLINEY.—A detached COTTAGE (Furnished), standing on an acre of ground, commanding the most magnificent views in that locality.

DUBLIN.—A House in Pembroke-place, elegantly furnished.

For further particulars and orders to view, apply to ALEX. DOWNS, Agent to the Scottish Provincial Assurance Company, Post Office, Monkstown.

TO BE SOLD.

The Interest in a Lease for three Lives, or 41 years from 1st May, 1858, of 10 Irish acres of good Land, with gentlemanly residence, &c. thereon, and situate one mile from Killarney; possession might be had within a month after terms agreed on, or same would be let for a term of years.—Apply to George Graham, Esq., Courtayne-hall, Killarney.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE, standing detached on the Sea Beach, between Kingstown and Sandycove.—The House is commodious, and suitable for the reception of a family of distinction. It contains large Drawingroom, Dining-parlour, six Bedchambers, Watercloset, excellent Basement Storey, with Servants' Apartments, Kitchen, and all suitable conveniences, Pleasure Ground and Garden, Coach-house and Stable. It will be Let for the season, or a shorter period, and will be found most complete and comfortable in every respect. Apply to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 4, Westmoreland-street.

VESEY-PLACE, SALT-HILL.—TO BE LET, Furnished, by the Year or Season, one of the best Houses in the range, furnished by the Agents in neat and appropriate style. It contains large Dining and Drawingrooms, Study, and Morningrooms, and four excellent Bedchambers, Servants' Apartment, Watercloset, Force Pump, &c.—A. Jones and Son, 133, St. Stephen's-green.

DALKEY.—TO BE LET, FOR THE SEASON, a beautifully-situated detached Cottage at Dalkey, containing six Rooms, Servants' Bedroom, Kitchen, Watercloset, &c., fully furnished.—For terms, apply by letter to "R. L.," 14, Fleet-street.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD, At 19, WINDSOR-TERRACE.

Mrs. Bridger, having taken the above new and commodious house, has established it as a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find a comfortable home, and will meet with every attention. The house is newly and comfortably furnished; is close to the sea, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station; it commands fine views of the sea and harbour. Unexceptionable references given.—For terms, &c., apply at the house, 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

BLACKROCK.—SITTING AND BEDROOM will be LET, with attendance, in Mount Merrion-avenue; no other lodgers or children; the locality is desirable, and terms moderate.—Address "A. B.," Post Office, Booterstown.

PATENT SELF-REGULATING WIND ENGINE, for Pumping, Grinding, Chaff-cutting, Sawing, or driving other Machines.

This valuable invention is strongly recommended to the nobility, landowners, and farmers of Ireland.

It is already extensively used in England and the Colonies, and the most satisfactory references can be given. For draining lands it is invaluable. It has the following advantages over the steam-engine:—It costs nothing for fuel, will work safely day and night, with constant attention; is easily and cheaply erected and kept in repair. A boy can start it, stop it, or alter its speed.

All particulars may be obtained upon enclosing one Stamp to J. B. Phill, Sole Manufacturer, 17, New Park-street, Southwark, London; or to Mr. L. B. Mooney, 96, Summer-hill, Dublin.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO.

Beg to inform the Ladies of Ireland, Lady Patronesses of Institutions, and Housekeepers particularly, that their Linen and Flannel Buyer has just returned from the IRISH, ENGLISH, and SCOTCH Manufacturing Districts. THEIR STOCK OF IRISH LINENS IS NOW LARGE, and ASSORTMENT COMPLETE.

They confidently invite attention to the following list; the Goods are all EXCELLENT IN QUALITY and REMARKABLE FOR CHEAPNESS:—

Linen Sheetings in all widths.
Heavy Family Linens.
4-4 wide fine Fronting Linens.
7-8 and 4 wide Lawns.
Linen Damask Table Cloths.
Napkins.
Linen Damasks in all widths.
Tickens.
Huck and Diaper Towels and Towelling.
Glass Cloths and Rubbering.
Lawn Handkerchiefs in all sizes.
French Lawn do.
Gentlemen's Coloured Borders.

Saxony, Medium, and Swanskin Flannels in all widths.
Coloured and Printed Flannels.
Bath and Witney Blankets.
Marseilles Quilts in all sizes.
Toilet.
Counterpanes and Rugs.
Railway Wrappers.
Printed Table Covers.
Embroidered "
Embossed "
Chintz "
Coloured Damask.

COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET AND WICKLOW-STREET.

Dublin, 11th May, 1860.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE.

GRAND DISPLAY OF MILLINERY, FLOWERS, STRAW BONNETS, HATS, &c.

... AND CO. WILL OPEN ... SEVERAL FRENCH CASES, Containing MILLINERY, MANTLES, FLOWERS, STRAW BONNETS, HATS, &c. Also a CASE OF RICH SILKS.

P.S.—A Large Assortment of LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING and CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, Incorporated A.D. 1720, FOR LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES. Head Office—No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill.

John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq., Governor.
John Alexander Hankey, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, jun., Esq., Deputy-Governor.
And Twenty-four Directors.
Secretary—JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Actuary—PETER HARDY, Esq., F.R.S.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Thirty Years, having issued its First Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds or Sixty-six per cent. of the entire profits are given to the Assured.

Policies may be opened under any of the following plans, viz.:—

At a low rate of premium, without participation in profits, or at a somewhat higher rate, entitling the Assured, either after the first five years, to an annual abatement of premium for the remainder of life, or, after the payment of the first premium, to a participation in the ensuing Quinquennial Bonus.

The high character which this ancient Corporation has maintained during nearly a Century and a Half secures to the public a full and faithful declaration of profits.

The Corporation bears the whole Expenses of Management, thus giving to the Assured, conjoined with the protection afforded by its Corporate Fund, advantages equal to those of any system of Mutual Assurance.

All Policies are issued Free from Stamp Duty, or from charge of any description whatever beyond the Premium.

The fees of Medical Referees are paid by the Corporation.

Annuities are granted by the Corporation, payable Half-yearly.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Manager—THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq.

Common Assurances, One Shilling and Sixpence per Cent.
Hazardous Assurances, Two Shillings and Sixpence per Cent.
Doubly Hazardous Assurances, Four Shillings and Sixpence per Cent.

Prospectuses and all other information may be obtained by either a written or personal application to J. J. STEPHENS & SON, 44, Dame-street; or J. T. HAMESTON, 61, Upper Sackville-street, Agents for Dublin.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY, EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.

CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON. DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000. With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.

The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum. The Assets exceed £270,000. The Uncalled Capital exceeds £180,000.

PRESIDENT: The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Chairman, H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., M.P.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed Capital.

Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.

Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

The Lords Commissioners of H.M.'s Treasury, in a communication dated the 9th of April, 1860, have sanctioned the SOCIETY'S GUARANTEE IN LIEU OF OTHER SECURITY FOR OFFICIALS OF THE TREASURY, CUSTOMS, INLAND REVENUE, GENERAL POST OFFICE, AND OTHER PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

The Directors will extend to Public Officials the reductions the Society's experience has recently enabled them to make in the Rates of Premium for Guarantee.

Considerable Reductions are given by the combination of Life Assurance with Guarantee, amounting (in ordinary cases) to 20 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium when the Life and Guarantee Policies are equal in amount, and to the whole of the Guarantee Premium when the Life Assurance is for twice the amount of the Guarantee.

Annuities are granted on the following liberal scale:—

Age 40	Age 50	Age 60	Age 70
£6 13s 1d	£7 17s 6d	£10 3s 4d	£14 10s 2d

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information on application to WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society, 24, Dame-street, Dublin.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1835. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING. HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.

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WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctor's Commons.

STANDING COUNSEL.

T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 3, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.

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Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City.

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F. M. ROGER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.

SURGEON.

EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital, and 12, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an Invested Income upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:

DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk;
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin;
JOHN E. HACKETT, Esq., 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1825. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Head Office for Ireland—24 A, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Dundanion Castle, county Cork, and No. 3, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.

PHYSICIAN:

J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.

Participating Policies for 1,000l., issued in 1845, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,294l. 6s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.

FIRE INSURANCE.

On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.

THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.

N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

MOURNING.

THE DUBLIN GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 11, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

HENRY SMITH & CO. beg to announce that the whole of their recent purchases are now on view, and will be found unrivalled for Elegance, Cheapness, and Novelty. Special attention is directed to the New Dress Materials, which include BLACK GRENADINES, MOHAIRS, and BAREGES, which can be warranted to wear.

The Mantle and Millinery Departments are now fully supplied with the latest Paris Novelties.

HENRY SMITH & CO., 11, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

Landed Estates Court.

THE LANDED (LATELY INCUMBERED) ESTATES COURT.

In the Matter of the Estate of The Rev. James Thomas Connolly Saunders, and Augusta Sophia Saunders, his wife, Owners and Petitioners.

TO BE SOLD, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of JUNE, 1860, before the Honourable Judge Hargreave, in his Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, in Two Lots, the undermentioned Property, held in Fee-farm, situate in the BARONY of NORTHSALT, and COUNTY of KILDARE.

	Quantity of Land Statute Measure.	Head Rent.	Profit Rent.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lot 1. A Fee-farm Rent arising out of the Lands known as Fyand's Land, Upper Division, Hamilton's Farm, and Collinstown, known as the Ryebrook, otherwise Music-Hall, with the Island Farm, and part of Knockmulrooney.	152 2 31	72 10 3 Three Rents amounting to	125 8 9
Lot 2. The House and Garden on the Bridge of Leixlip, known as the Bridge House, and also the Tenter Park, the Fields called the Furry Hill, and a Fee-farm Rent arising out of the Black Castle Holding.	9 2 22	15 10 0	22 11 8
The General Valuation of this Lot is £69.			

DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1860.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

Lot 1 is held by one Tenant, who has a very considerable interest therein, and holds under a Fee-farm Grant made in pursuance of the Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act.

Lot 2 is held by three Tenants; one holds as tenant from year to year, one by Fee-farm Grant, made in pursuance of the Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act, and one by lease of lives renewable for ever.

A portion of the above Property is situate in, and the remainder close to, the town of Leixlip.

For Rentals and further particulars, application may be made at the Office of the Landed Estates Court; or to THOMAS JAMESON, Solicitor having carriage of the sale, No. 169, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.

Auctions.

MEADOW ON FOOT BY AUCTION. CO. DUBLIN.

MESSRS. BENTLEY WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, MAY 14th, 1860, in Lots to suit purchasers, about sixty Acres of Meadow, on the lands of Kerrymount and Foxrock, near Stillorgan.

Sale at 11 o'clock precisely, so as to be concluded before the Races commence. Terms at Sale.

BENTLEY AND SON, Auctioneers, 110, Grafton-street.

POLICIES OF INSURANCE.

In the Matter of a Petition for arrangement under the 343rd Section of the Irish Bankrupt and Insolvent Act, 1857.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of MAY, 1860, In the Public Salerooms, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, in the City of Dublin, at the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon, the following Policies of Insurance:—

No. 1—POLICY OF INSURANCE, dated 21st March, 1857, effected on the Life of Mark Byrne, of Smithfield, in the city of Dublin, Salesmaster, for £2,000, with participation of Profits in the Britannia Mutual Life Association, at the annual premium of £74 16s. 8d. Age of Life Insured at date of Policy, 42 years.

No. 2—POLICY OF INSURANCE, dated 12th December, 1857, effected on the Life of James Gerity, of Castle-street, Bray, in the county of Wicklow, Victualler, for £800, with the Britannia Life Assurance Company, at the annual premium of £24 18s. 4d. Age of Life of Insured at date of Policy, 42 years.

No. 3—POLICY OF INSURANCE, dated 19th May, 1858, effected on the Life of William Daughney, of Arran-quay, in the city of Dublin, Victualler, with the Britannia Life Assurance Company, for £1,000, at the annual premium of £37 18s. 4d. Age of Life of Insured at the date of Policy, 41 years.

No. 4—POLICY OF INSURANCE, dated 19th September, 1854, effected by James Connolly, of Moore-street, in the city of Dublin, Victualler, on his own life, with the Atlas Assurance Company, for £500, at the annual premium of £13 5s. 3d. payable half-yearly.

No. 5—POLICY of INSURANCE dated 23rd May, 1857, effected by David Rogerson, of Arran-quay, in the city of Dublin, Merchant, on his own life, with the Britannia Mutual Life Association, for £2,000, with participation of profits, at the semi-annual premium of £39 16s. 8d. Age of Life of Insured at date of Policy, 34 years.

No. 6—POLICY of INSURANCE dated 19th April, 1858, effected by said David Rogerson, on his own life, with the Britannia Mutual Life Association, for £1,000, with participation of profits, at the annual premium of £39 0s. 10d.

No. 7—POLICY of INSURANCE dated 19th April, 1858, effected by said David Rogerson, on his own life, with the Britannia Mutual Life Association, for £100, with participation of profits, at the annual premium of £39 0s. 10d.

No. 8—POLICY of INSURANCE dated 19th April, 1858, effected by said David Rogerson, on his own life, with the Britannia Mutual Life Association, for £1,000, with participation of profits, at the annual premium of £39 0s. 10d. Age of Life Insured at date of the last three respective Policies, 35 years.

A Statement of the Title to said Policies, and the conditions of Sale subject to which they will be sold, can be seen at the Office of the Agent to the Petition, and further particulars may be obtained from him, the Official Assignee, and the Auctioneers.

JOHN LITTLEDALE & CO., Auctioneers.

C. H. JAMES, Official Assignee.
WM. FINDLATER, Agent to the Petition, 35, Upper Ormond-quay.

Auction of Whiskey and Flour.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, for repayment of advances, at our Office, COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 17th of MAY, 1860, at Three o'clock precisely—30 Fresh Sherry Butts WHISKEY (H. Roe & Sons, February, 1859); 150 Sacks FLOUR (Handy's 1 F.)

Samples of the Flour, which is lying in Scovell's Stores, may be had, and all the Goods will be disposed of in lots to suit purchasers.

For further particulars apply to D. & T. FITZGERALD, 20, Saint Andrew-street; or to JAMES STOKES, WIDOW, & SONS, Brokers.

Commercial Buildings, 10th May, 1860.

AUCTION OF WINES AND TEA.

JAMES STOKES, WIDOW, & SONS, intend Selling by Auction, at their Office, Commercial Buildings, On THURSDAY NEXT, the 17th MAY, 1860, At Three o'clock precisely, the following lots of first-class Wines, to close accounts:—

6 Butts
15 Hogsheads } SHERRY, chiefly Misa & Bertemati's shipment.
11 Qr. cks.
1 Qr. Cask BRANDY, imported March, 1853.
27 Cases CHAMPAGNE, 3 dozen each, shipped by Mumm & Co., and Delapore & Co.
7 Chests TEA.
2 Pipes PORT.
4 Cases MOSELLE, 3 dozen each.

The sale is worth attention, as a considerable portion of the Sherries are from four to six years in Bond, and nearly all high-priced Wines.

Catalogues and tasting orders on Tuesday, 15th May.

JAMES STOKES, WIDOW, & SONS, Brokers.

Commercial Buildings, Dublin, 2nd May, 1860.

£4.

THE EVENING DRESS SUIT
BLACK DRESS COAT, VEST, & TROUSERS.
G. D. HIPWELL AND CO.,
TAILORS,
84, GRAFTON-ST.

WOODS' COMBINED REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

The above Prize Machines may now be seen in working order at TOOLE AND CO.'S, 41, WESTMORELAND-STREET, who will receive orders and forward them to any part of Ireland.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, of First-rate quality, for the present season. FLOWER SEEDS AND BEDDING PLANTS. Prospectuses and Catalogues on application to TOOLE AND CO., SEED ESTABLISHMENT, WESTMORELAND BUILDINGS, DUBLIN.

Observe—27 GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET DUBLIN.

Miscellaneous.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen. E. SAMUEL, Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller, 29. 29, NASSAU-STREET. 29. By Appointment Bog Oak Carver To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises.

C. MARSH AND CO.

Beg most respectfully to intimate to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Inhabitants of Dublin and its vicinity, that their Establishment, 30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, is now Re-opened, after undergoing extensive alterations for the better accommodation of their Customers.

Their Stock of fine Gold Jewellery (London made), consisting of Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, and other Bracelets, Necklets, Brooches, Rings, Pins, &c., Manufactured by the first West-End Establishments, will be found on examination to be replete.

To their Stock of first-class Watches they have added considerably in Gold and Silver Cases, with Duplex, Lever, and Cylinder Escapements, all of which will be guaranteed accurate Timekeepers, and will be Sold at their usual moderate prices.

C. MARSH AND CO. also beg leave to call attention to their Stock in Sterling Silver and Patent Electro-Plate.

In this Department, which contains Tea and Coffee Services, Salvers, Centrepieces, Candelabra and Epergnes, will be found every article suitable for Presentation.

In Dinner and Dessert Services the newest designs have been added.

Parlour, Hall, and Drawingroom Clocks in Ormolu, Bronze, and Marble Stands in great variety.

Children's Birthday Presents, in Cases, containing Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Cups and Plates, in Sterling Silver.

C. MARSH AND CO., Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Silversmiths, 30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. (Exactly opposite the Post Office Clock.)

NEW DINNER, DESSERT, AND TEA SETS.

We beg leave to announce the arrival of a large assortment of the above, in all the new colours, and of the most elegant shapes and designs. Prices will be found as moderate as in any of the professingly cheap houses.

GREGG & SON, CHINA, GLASS, AND LAMP WAREHOUSE, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

Note.—Several remnants of sets (best quality), to be had at cost prices.

NEW KITCHEN RANGE. J. EDMUNDSON & CO. Invite attention to STEVEN'S "NE PLUS ULTRA" KITCHENER. For which they are Agents.

This Patent Kitchener is unrivalled in its capabilities for Roasting, Baking, Boiling, Stewing, Grilling, &c., in its economy of Fuel, Time, and Labour; its perfect combustion, which can be regulated or entirely suspended; its cure of Smoke; its cleanliness and simplicity of management.

It combines the more important advantages possessed by those of the best makers, and has several peculiar to itself.

They also direct attention to Stead's Patent Ornamental Ventilating Chimney Tops, for which they are also Agents, which are effectual in the cure of Smoky Chimneys, Down Draughts, &c.

J. E. and Co. are also Agents for Bradford's Washing and Mangling Machines.

Their SHOW ROOMS, 34, 35 and 36, CAPEL-STREET, are fully assorted with every description of House Furnishing and Ironmongery, and will be found well worthy of a visit from the variety, novelty, good workmanship, and moderate charges of the articles displayed.

J. E. and Co. are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for lighting Gentlemen's Mansions, &c.

HOUSE FURNISHING, IRONMONGERY, & GAS FITTING WAREROOMS, 34, 35, & 36, CAPEL-STREET.

Now Publishing, with 12 Original Engravings and Map. Price 1s.

EUPIONE.

GREASE STAINS REMOVED, and Gloves and Silks Cleaned, without unpleasant smell, by using EUPIONE, a new fluid, which for this reason supersedes Benzine, and all other preparations hitherto employed for this purpose.

SOLD WHOLESALE BY BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, MARY-STREET; and may be had retail in bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, from all shopkeepers throughout the country.

Goods Delivered Free on the Bray and Kingstown Line.

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS.

IRONMONGERY IN EVERY VARIETY AND PRICE, SUITABLE TO THE MANSION OR COTTAGE.

Iron Bedsteads, with Bedding and Children's Cots,
Hip, Sponge, Shower, and Foot Baths,
Toilet Sets, in variety and colour, and Water Cans,
Fenders, Fire Irons, Brushes, and Coal Vases,
Pole Screens, Curtain Ornaments and Mountings,
Marble Top Tables, Hat and Umbrella Stands,
Plate Warmers, Cruet Stands, Cutlery,
Electro-plate Spoons, Forks, Cake and Bread Baskets,
Horse Clothing, Bridles, Whips, Sponges,
Chamois, Plate Brushes, Rugs, Letterbags; Kitchen Ranges, Hot Hearths, Jacks and Screens; Copper Stewpans,
Stockpots, Jelly Moulds; London Tea Urns, Tea and Coffee Services;
Japanned Trays, Bread Platters and Knives,
Stoves for Laundry, Hall, and Harness Room; Churns and Dairy Utensils, Mangles and Washing Machines.

Workmen on the Premises for Repairs of Kitchen Ranges, Bells, Locks. Plumbers', Gasfitters', and Carpenters' Work.

Quarterly Accounts opened with respectable Householders.

JOHN MAGUIRE, Manufacturing Ironmonger, Brassfounder, Plumber, Gasfitter, Copper and Tin Smith, Bellhanger, &c., 10, DAWSON-STREET.

N.B.—Prices the lowest of the day, consistent with the prime quality of the Goods for which his House is so long established.

Catalogues free by Post.

B. M'MULLIN, SUCCESSOR TO MR. GOODLAND, 34, DAWSON-STREET,

Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with Gold and Silver Mountings.

SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES.

Saddlery Appointments for Mounted Officers of Line and Militia Regiments.

ELEGANT TOILET REQUISITES in the Perfumery and Fancy Departments of GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO.'S MEDICAL HALL, 107, GRAFTON-STREET.

An extensive assortment of Smelling Bottles, Union, Patent Spherical, Spring, and Plain Stoppered of various colours, in Gold or Silver.

Vinaigrettes, of different patterns and colours, and in cases.

Rich Cut Toilet and Perfume Bottles, coloured and plain.

Perfume and Pomade Cases of various designs, and of the best description. Solid-backed Ivory Hair Brushes, Tortoise-shell, Ivory, and India-Rubber Combs.

The Jockey Club, Royal, Cantharidine, and every other Pomade of repute. The most approved British and Foreign Perfumery—Frangipanni, Royal, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, &c.

Brushes of all kinds, Sponges and Bags, Soaps, Creams, Sachets, Hair Washes, Perfumed Vinegar, Eau de Cologne, &c., as well as every other Toilet Requisite in use.

BEST MADE FURNITURE. WM. BRUNTON & CO., 43, HENRY-STREET, Beg to call the attention of parties furnishing to their present extensive and well-assorted Stock of home-manufactured Furniture.

The Stock is largely made up of plain, substantial Goods now much in demand.

The Stock of fine Goods will be found very complete, at very moderate prices.

Every Article marked in plain figures, the lowest prices in the City.

WM. BRUNTON & CO., 43, HENRY-STREET.

TO CONTRACTORS, CABINET-MAKERS, COACHBUILDERS, and OTHERS.

A choice selection from the well-known stock of the late Mr. JOSEPH BOOTH, of GOLDEN-LANE, consisting of Seasoned Mahogany, Cedar, Walnut, Rosewood, Riga Oak, and other Foreign Timber, of various Scantlings, and Veneers, &c., &c., is now on Sale, considerably under its present market value, at RICHARD BOOTH AND CO.'S TIMBER YARD and STEAM SAW MILLS, 16, BRIDE-STREET, DUBLIN, who also have a large Stock of DEALS, well-Seasoned PINE, and other NORTH AMERICAN WOOD GOODS.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION. WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS.

A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s. Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.

JOHN C. DEVOY, MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 33, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES, CELEBRATED FOR THEIR GREAT STRENGTH AND FINE AROMATIC FLAVOUR.

To ensure a really rich and delicious beverage, use these choice Coffees; their excellent qualities have long been known and appreciated throughout Ireland.

Be sure to ask for JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, and see that you get it, as inferior articles are constantly being offered to consumers. Every canister and packet of the real JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE bears a copy of his signature.

There need be no difficulty in obtaining this COFFEE, as it is sold by, at least, one dealer in most places, at 1s., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 8d. per lb., from 1 oz. to 1 lb., and where it is not, any dealer may get it wholesale from

G. OLDHAM AND CO., 64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. Or from JOHN CASSELL AND CO., 80 FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

THOMAS CONOLLY respectfully begs to inform the Public and Families visiting the country during the Summer Months, that his Carts deliver Bread daily in the following places:—

BRAY,	KINGSTOWN,
BALLYBRACK,	SANDYCOVE,
DUNDRUM,	GLASTHULE,
SHANKHILL,	SALTHILL,
STILLORGAN,	BOOTERSTOWN,
KILLINEY,	BLACKROCK,
LOUGHLINSTOWN,	MERRION,
CABINTEELY,	WILLIAMSTOWN.
SHANGANAGH,	

BAKERY, 1 and 2, CASTLE-STREET, DALKEY.

May 4th, 1860.

PALACE NIGHT LIGHTS.

The above elegant Chamber Lights are made from the purest material, and now combine all the advantages so desirable—viz., a steady white light, and burning accurately the number of hours required.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by JAMES LAMBERT, Wax Chandler, Oil Merchant, &c., 64, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

Manufacturers—Charles Ogleby and Co., London.

BRIGG'S PATENT COLZA OIL, FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS.

This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.

Wholesale Agent for Ireland, A. J. ALDRICH, 13, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

Wants.

A YOUNG MAN Wants a Situation as Messenger in a respectable establishment; writes a good hand, and can keep a plain set of books; can assist in an office if necessary; he can be strongly recommended for strict honesty, sobriety and attention; he will also make himself generally useful.—Address "L. K.," Irish Times Office.

A WIDOW LADY, about 50, wishes for an engagement as Companion to a Lady, or to Superintend a Gentleman's Establishment, for which she is fully qualified, having conducted a large household for many years.—Application to Mr. Powell, at his Office, No. 2, Upper Sackville-street.

WANTED, by a Gentleman in the Country, an elderly lady as housekeeper; she will be required to give most satisfactory references as to character, &c.—Address "J. H.," Irish Times Office.

WANTS a Situation, as Groom or General Servant, is steady, sober man; is a careful driver in double or single harness, and has a knowledge of inside business. His testimonials will bear the strictest investigation, and will be highly recommended by his last and previous employers; no objection to town or country. Any commands for "J. H." will be respectfully attended to at 41, Lower Sackville-street.

Wanted.

WANTED, immediately, an English Master, to instruct the junior Boys, at the Collegiate School, 24, Rathmines Road. It is necessary that he should have had experience in that department. Application to be made to Mr. Charles W. Benson.

WANTED, an experienced person, to act as Secretary to the Wicklow Copper Mine Company, Limited. He will be required to conduct the correspondence of the Company, and to give his undivided attention to the office. Written application to be made to the Treasurer, at the office of the Company, on or before Friday, the 25th instant. Security will be required. Salary, £150 per annum. 48, Dame-street, Dublin, 12th May, 1860.

WANTED, a Clerk for a Builder's Office, who writes a good hand, and has a knowledge of Drawing. None need apply but those who thoroughly understand the business. A preference will be given to one who has filled a similar situation.—Address, with testimonials, and stating salary per week, to "A. B.," Irish Times Office.

WANTED, as Cook and Thorough Servant (where a man servant is kept), a young Woman about thirty, must be cleanly in her habits, steady, truthful, and a Protestant.—Apply at the Irish Times Office.

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR, 5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, (Late 11, Dawson-street).

Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at 3l. 15s., consisting of BLACK DRESS COAT, Do. TROUSERS, and MORSCELLE VEST.

Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.

5, Upper Sackville-street, February, 1860.

Cards.

ESTABLISHED 1817.

PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' PRESCRIPTIONS, FAMILY RECIPES, &c., Accurately and punctually Prepared, at BUTLER'S Medical Hall, 54, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, By duly qualified Compounders.

February, 1860.

ELECTRO PLATE, In great variety at HODGES AND SON'S, 18, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited), FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 29 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

DANIEL NORTH invites public attention to his NEW HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, Now opened at 20, LINCOLN-PLACE, with a new and well-assorted stock, which he will dispose of on the lowest possible cash terms.

Locks, Bells, and Culinary articles repaired. Old Copper and Brass taken in exchange.

INVALIDS' AND CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, FACTORY & BAZAAR, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. The most extensive and best assortment of the above at prices most moderate, will be found worthy the attention of Strangers and others visiting Dublin.

KIRBY'S PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTORY, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Pailliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

IF YOU WANT A GENUINE PINCH OF SNUFF, ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF, MANUFACTURED, 2, FRANCIS-STREET. To be had of all respectable Vendors. Late of 37, College-green.

TO THE PROVISION TRADE.

In addition to HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, &c., the subscriber will have on sale this day, and during the week, a quantity of superior Fresh Smoked SCOTCH HERRINGS, which he will dispose of to the Trade on reasonable terms.

THOMAS LOCKHART, Provision Agent, and Army and Navy Contractor, 163, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET.

7th May, 1860.

Education.

THE FLUTE.—DR. TENDALL, who was several years a pupil of some of the first masters in Europe, will be happy to give Lessons on the Boehm Flute, with or without Carte's improvements, or the old system of fingering. Terms moderate. Address, Eagle Terrace, Upper Leeson-street.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES ROAD.

PRINCIPALS: Mr. Charles W. Benson, A.B., T.C.D. Mr. Freeman C. Wills, A.B., T.C.D.

Arrangements have been carefully made for the instruction of junior pupils, who are received at an early age.

Prospectuses, with lists of masters, &c., on application.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION. By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from . . . 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from . . . 5

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

HYDROPATHY. W. ALFRED JOHNSON, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, Author of "Bedside Letters on Hydropathy," and son of Doctor Edward Johnson, of Great Malvern, has built a Hydropathy Establishment at Delgany, County Wicklow, in which the Hydropathy principles, as adopted in Malvern, are employed.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS, 27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of these diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaiba, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their case without a perfect cure being effected.

Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure. Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.

Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.

Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Psychology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is to every all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.

CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 99, Chester-street, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
Having, from many years' management of the business of
Mr. GEORGE MACDONA,
FORMER PROPRIETOR OF
32, MOLESWORTH STREET,
acquired a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any orders with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my Stock of
WEST OF ENGLAND JET BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKIN,
which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are specially recommended for Clergymen's Suits.
FRED. H. JUDGE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
5, WICKLOW-STREET,
*** Three doors from Grafton-street.

CLERICAL ATTIRE.
GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
Beg leave most respectfully to present their grateful acknowledgments to the Bishops, Dignitaries, and Clergy, for that continued patronage with which their Establishment has been favoured, and to intimate, that in due appreciation, they have perfected arrangements on so extensive a scale that the satisfaction hitherto experienced by the Clergy in the selection of their Attire will be considerably augmented.
A larger portion of their time and attention is devoted thereto; and the details are entrusted to Artists of the most experienced and efficient character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for, *strictly according to order*; whilst the excellence and superiority of fabric is guaranteed. In NICOLL'S REGISTERED PALETOT, of LLAMA CLOTH, Clergymen will find a light, elegant, and comfortable Overcoat, universally acknowledged to be the most approved Garment yet introduced.
GEORGE MACDONA & CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN.

NEW FRENCH SILKS, MILLINERY, &c., &c.
The return of our Buyers from London and Paris with a Large Variety of the Newest Fashions in MILLINERY, SILKS, AND DRESS GOODS generally, induces us to announce that on Monday next, and during the Week, we shall make a Special Display of all the Latest Paris and London Fashions for this season.
We respectfully beg to call the particular attention of Ladies to this Notice, as we fear that some little inconvenience may have been experienced during the progress of our Late Extensive Alterations, which are now quite completed.
Our NEW FRENCH MILLINERY ROOM has been specially designed for the purpose, and has been Decorated in the most lightsome and elegant style, and we shall be happy to show it to ladies, whether purchasing or not.
We also direct their attention to our NEW FRENCH SILK DEPARTMENT, and to our NEW MANTLE AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT, &c., &c., &c.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
47, MARY-STREET.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER NOVELTIES.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS beg to announce the arrival of their complete Stock of New Goods, comprising every Novelty which has appeared in the French and British Markets for the present season.
A Superb Stock of NEW MANTLES,
The New Paris Shapes, in Black Silk, Cloth, &c.
A Variety of NEW SHAWLS,
Barege, Bookspun, and filled Long Shawls.
NEW FRENCH SILKS,
All Purchased under the advantages of the New Tariff.
NEW DRESS TEXTURES,
Mohairs, Grenades, Huze Poplins, Barege Anglaise, &c.
NEW PRINTED MUSLINS,
Organdies, Cambric Brilliants, Jaconets.
New Parasols,
Worked Collars, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Sleeves, &c.
They also wish to call special attention to their large Stock of Ladies' Outfitting,
Steel Skirts, Corsets, New Morning Gowns, &c.
Childrens' Dresses,
Baby Linen, Worked Robes, Pelisses, &c.,
All selected with care, and marked Lowest Cash Prices.
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE.
WILLIAM ACHESON
Begs leave to announce, that he has purchased the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, No. 75, Grafton-street, from the representatives of the late Thomas Bennett, and that he will sell the very large proportion of this First Class Stock, which he also purchased on the premises, at an enormous reduction; an idea of which can be formed from the following list:—

	Original Price.	Present Price.
Electro-plated Kettle and Stand, by Elkington	£26 5 0	£14 14 0
ditto ditto	15 15 0	10 10 0
Gold Watches	18 18 0	10 10 0
Gold Gem and Signet Rings	3 3 0	1 10 0
Ditto ditto	2 2 0	1 1 0
Bracelets, Brooches, &c.	18 18 0	12 0 0

Both Establishments will be conducted under the one Management.
WILLIAM ACHESON & Co.,
75 and 100, GRAFTON-STREET.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.
A magnificent assortment
IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SON'S,
16 WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servant's and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

The course adopted by the Directors of the Bank of England, on Thursday last, in reducing the minimum rate of discount to 4½ per cent., took no one by surprise as it was generally known that the reduction was only delayed by the peculiar circumstances in which the Bank was lately placed, as evidenced by the returns of the two or three weeks previous to the last one. The Bank return published on Friday evening shows how fully justified the directors were in reducing the rate, and the prominent features which have led to the reduction will be at once seen on reference to the figures themselves, which we give farther down as usual.

As we have more than once stated, it must not be inferred that the advance to £5 per cent. which was made a few weeks since was, at the time, a legitimate one. It was owing to the peculiar course taken by Overend, Gurney, and Co., and the Bank Directors would have been justified, as far as the rates in the open market would justify them, in instantly reducing the rate when the notes had been returned by the house to which we have alluded, had not the other circumstances of the market induced them to observe great caution. The increase of specie owing to the large arrivals from Australia, and the marked decrease of the demand for exportation, have increased the stock of bullion by near half a million, while the reserve of rates has increased more than £800,000. The most remarkable feature, however, is the reduction of the "other securities" by over £1,100,000; this shows the great extent to which the demand for accommodation had fallen off, and was the principal cause which influenced the reduction, as it is evident that if plenty of business could have been obtained by the Bank at a £5 per cent. minimum, that the rate would have been maintained at that figure. As a matter of course, all other banking establishments have followed the course set by the Bank of England, and on deposits in London, the Joint-Stock Banks there will only allow 3½ per cent.; the London and Westminster Bank being the exception, as it continues to keep £2 per cent. under the Bank minimum. This course it is independent enough to adopt, owing to the large amount of its private and other accounts.

The increase in bullion shown by the Bank return is £490,015; this is almost exactly the sum known to have been sent into the Bank on account of the arrivals of specie; the reserve has increased by £836,160; the rest by £39,763; the Government deposits by £412,750. In the other securities there has been an decrease of £1,161,641; in private deposits of £324,964; and, as might be supposed, in circulation to the amount of £299,175. This return, as far as the public position of the Bank is concerned, is in every degree favourable. The demand for discount has, it is believed, considerably increased since the reduction, and it is likely that it may continue for some days yet, as many persons were holding aloof in expectation of cheaper money.

The exports of specie to the East have been remarkably small, the amount sent by the steamer advised to sail to-day, does not amount, it is stated, to £50,000.

The Stock markets at the commencement of the week were all better, and continued each day to show greater evidences of strength, in the expectation of increased ease and, were it not for the unfavourable rumours circulated on Wednesday, with reference to complications in the state of Continental politics the upward tendency would have at once become observable; since, however, the reports have turned out to be more than mere rumours. Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily; the movements of Russian troops on the borders of Turkey; the condition of matters in China; the fall of prices on the Paris Bourse—have all contributed to affect Funds very adversely, and to quite alter the tone of the market. The closing quotations of Consols in London this evening were lower than any during the past week. The tendency in the prices of Funds has extended to the Share markets, which have also been observed to droop in sympathy with Consols, as is generally the case; though, should any complications arise, it is probable that a good deal of the money which may be withdrawn from Foreign securities will find its way into British Railway Stocks, particularly when the dividends will be in most cases favourable.

In the Dublin market considerable steadiness was apparent in the Funds at the commencement of the week, and the Monthly Stock Settlement which then took place did not in the slightest degree alter the value of the stocks dealt in, though the amount to be arranged was as large as usual. Prices, however, have been very weak during the last few days, as might be expected in a market which is principally governed by London quotations. The Share market, which was previously very firm, became also dull and limited, and the official list of to-day shows how confined the dealings were. Nothing done in Local or Railway Debentures to-day. Banking Shares show some variation in price. Hibernians were 5s. per share better, rather sellers at the advance. Nationals were steady at an eighth advance. Royals were done at 27½, being 2s. 6d. reduction; there were sellers at 28. In Steam Shares there was no business, except in Atlantics, which have suffered a reaction on the high prices of yesterday; they have fallen to 7½, at which price there were sellers. All classes of City of Dublin Shares were in demand, as might be expected from the very favourable report and the declaration of a £6 per cent. dividend; Dundalks were offered; in Mining Shares there were no dealings whatever, but there were nearly buyers of all shares, with the exception of Mining Company of Ireland, which were rather offered at 13. In General Mines, which were offered yesterday, there were buyers to-day; in Railway Shares business was very restricted; Great Southern and Western and Midland Great Westerns were the only securities dealt in—they were quoted at former rates; there were buyers of Ballymenas and Droghedas; Great Southerns and Midlands were steady at the prices; Cork and Bandons, Cork and Passages and Limericks were offered; Belfast Junctions and Wicklows were firm; the only change in Railway Preference is a fall of 3s. 9d. in Limerick £6 per cents.; Dublin and Wicklow £6 per cents. and Great Southern £4 per cent. were done steadily at former rates; in other shares no alteration.

The half-yearly meeting of the City of Dublin Steampacket Company was held to-day, when a dividend of £6 per cent. was declared out of the profits, which amounted to £21,543, for the half-year ended on the 1st March. The Directors' report is a more than usually interesting document, and is one of the most complete and satisfactory which could be well presented, and is one which must certainly please the shareholders; several topics are alluded to in the report and really all of them are deserving of a separate paragraph. We will merely allude to the more prominent, and one of them is, that during the ten years the company had the contract for the carriage of the mails, nearly 15,000 passages had been made across the Channel, without the occurrence of any serious casualty, and that the average time occupied in passing between the two lighthouses has been four hours and forty minutes. Reference is made at considerable length to the opposition carried on by the Dublin Traders' Company, and special allusion is drawn to the kind interference of Mr. Francis Codd, through whose instrumentality arrangements were made between the two companies which led to the abandonment of the opposition by the Traders' Company. We have reason to know that nothing short of the personal influence possessed by Mr. Codd could have effected this result, and the shareholders are largely indebted to that gentleman for his interference, as we are firmly persuaded that, notwithstanding the terms in which the report alludes to the formation of the Traders' Company, the project would have been highly successful.

It is satisfactory to observe by the report that the Ulster and Leinster steam vessels will be ready next month—the Munster in July, and the Connaught in August; and also that attention is properly directed to the arrangements for luggage at Kingstown. Indeed, the directors seem fully alive to all the requirements of the company, and have shown by this last report their thorough appreciation of the many important duties to be performed by the company, and the efficient performance of which is due to the shareholders, the public, and the country.

The statement of accounts of the General Mining Company has just been published. It does not present any particular features, but it is scarcely more favourable than that usually presented, as the proceeds of ore sold have amounted to £1,836, while the disbursements not including office expenses, have amounted to £1,968. We will wait, however, for the explanation at the meeting before offering any further remarks.

At the sale of copper ores, held at Swansea, on Tuesday, 1,516 tons were sold, which realised £28,703. The Berehaven Mining Company contributed 211 tons, which produced £1,927; and the Mining Company of Ireland 120 tons, which brought £1,113.

The Customs duties for the past week have amounted to £20,680 5s. 9d., against £21,907 the corresponding week last year. The following are the items:—

	£	s.	d.
Tea	£7,933	7	5
Sugar	1,157	10	11
Refined Sugar	706	9	7
Coffee	89	1	9
Wine	1,138	6	1
Spirits	785	5	1
Tobacco	7,410	12	9
Timber	191	18	8
Miscellaneous	1,367	18	6
	£20,680	5	9

The vessels from foreign ports were very numerous this week. The following were the arrivals:—Palmyra, from Hamburg, wheat; Bonne Amelie Nantes, sugar; Alexis, Nantes, wheat; Jean Baptiste Marie, Bordeaux, Indian, corn; Mary Sweet, Oporto, wine; Victory, Havre, wine; Welcome, Dunkirk, wheat flour; Grampus, Hamburg, wheat; Rose, Bayonne, Indian corn; Glory, Korsoer, wheat; Rival, Odessa, Indian corn; Good Interest, Caen, stone; Haabet, Bayonne, Indian corn; Reprize, Bayonne, Indian corn; Jeune Jules, Nantes, wheat; Printemps, Luçon, wheat; Englishman, Villa Nova, corkwood; Sophia, Samersund, deals; Empire Queen, St. John's, deals, &c.; Ierne, Stattette, spars, deals, laths, &c.; Schnelle, Dantzic, wheat; Judith, Barbadoes, sugar; Gustave Marie, Dantzic, wheat; Charlotte, Hamburg, wheat; Alexandre, Bordeaux, Indian corn; Loda, Nantes, wheat; Elizabeth Thomas, Dantzic, wheat; Elizabeth, Rouen, wine; Annabella, Bayonne, Indian corn; Flying Fish, Barbadoes, sugar; Rebecca Lang, Dunkirk, wheat; Panuco, Hamburg, wheat.

The following were the vessels which cleared out during the past week:—Heath Park, for Archangel; Colon, for Quebec; Frederick Wilhelm, for Memel.

The mining market appears to have suffered a complete reaction from the wild buoyancy of the previous week, and to have participated in the depression of Funds and Railway Shares, which the last advices inform us were very heavy in London this evening. The following we copy from the "Mining Journal:"—

REMARKS.—The demand for metals is limited, and our market closes quiet, with a slight reduction in some quotations.

COPPER.—On the 1th inst, the smelters announced a decline of ½d. per lb. on the sheet and sheathing, and £2 10s. per ton on cake, tile, &c.; since which the market does not appear in any way to have improved. Beyond a few speculative lots changing hands, nothing is reported to have transpired; £99 per ton has been accepted for Chilian slab.

IRON.—With the exception of one or two orders for a few hundred tons of rails, there has been comparatively little or nothing doing. Merchant bars are in fair request, and former rates steadily maintained. Staffordshire railrods in good demand for China. Swedish bars continue quoted at £12 per ton. In Scotch pigs there has been an improved inquiry; prices advanced to 52s. 9d. cash, 53s. 9d. three months.

LEAD.—Although the inquiries at the present time consist of a very limited character, sellers still uphold prices; in a few instances, however, some slight concessions have been submitted to.

SPELTER.—A few sales have been effected at lower prices, varying from £20 15s. to £20 10s., business being at the latter price this afternoon.

TIN.—English supplies are scarcely equal to requirements; market very firm at fixed rates. In Banca, stocks are fast diminishing. Straits in better position; prices assume an upward tendency, 30s. paid to-day.

TIN-PLATES.—IC. coke have been sold at 24s., f.o.b. in London; makers' quotations, 6s. to 1s. per box higher.

STEEL.—Swedish rather lower in value. Quicksilver unaltered.

The following return, extracted from the Customs' list, shows the principal shippers of porter during the week:—

	Hhds.	Brls.	H. brls.	Qr. Brl.
Guinness & Co.	668	151	1506	—
Manders & Co.	275	61	1380	—
Findlater & Co.	165	265	471	36
Darcy & Son	112	96	460	6
Brennan, Price, & Co.	21 108	32	50	—
Jameson, Pim, & Co.	72	44	346	22
Watkins & Co.	30	46	320	6
F. & J. Sweetman	22	16	101	—

	May 5.		May 12.
Consols	94¾	...	93¾
New Three per Cents.	93¾	...	93¾
RAILWAYS.			
Belfast and Ballymena	44½	...	44½
Cork and Bandon	14½	...	14½
Cork and Passage	10½	...	10½
Belfast Junction	44½	...	44½
Dublin and Drogheda	75	...	75
Dublin and Kingstown	201	...	201
Dublin and Wicklow	6½	...	6½
Dundalk and Enniskillen	13½	...	13½
Great S. and Western	114¼	...	114¼
Irish South Eastern	6½	...	6½
Midland Great Western	52½	...	52½
Waterford and Limerick	24½	...	24½
BANKS.			
Bank of Ireland	239	...	239
Hibernian	35¼	...	35½
National	66¼	...	66½
Royal	28	...	27½
STEAM.			
Atlantic	7¼	(£5 paid)	7½
City of Dublin	100	...	100
Steam ship Building Co.	54½	...	54½
Dundalk	9½	...	9½
MINES.			
Carysfort	10s	...	10s
Connorree	25s 0d	...	25s 0d
General Mining Company	4½	...	4½
Mining Co. of Ireland	13	...	13
Wicklow Copper	64½	...	64½
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alliance Gas	9½	...	9½
Grand Canal	48	...	48
National Insurance	35	...	35½
Patriotic Insurance	5½	...	5½

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SATURDAY, 3-25 P.M.—Bourse again very flat and agitated; the final quotations of Rentes was 69.85, being a further decline of 40 centimes since yesterday.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY EVENING.—The Funds have to-day sustained a fresh fall. The Share markets are depressed. Railway Stocks are very heavy.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 12.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	94¼
Account	94¼
New Threes	93¾
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	94¼
Account	94¼
New Threes	93¾
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93
Account	94¼
New Threes	93¾
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	94¼
Account	94¼
New Threes	93¾
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	94¼
Account	94¼
New Threes	93¾

NOON SUMMARY.—Caledonians, 90½; Eastern Counties, 54½; Great Northern A, 116½; Grand Trunks of Canada, 32 33; Great Western, 69½ ¾ 9½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104½; London and North Western, 101½; Leeds Northern, 51½ ¾ ½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½ ½; York and North Midland, 80½ ½. Consols have been very inanimate all morning, and heavy in tone; the price being 93 3-16ths, alternately buyers and sellers at 93½. Shares very inactive and flat. Prices generally lower than at close yesterday. Canadians weak; French dull; Lombards, ½ ½.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

(*Times City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

The funds have again been heavy to-day owing to the increasing uncertainties both of home and foreign politics. At the Bank the applications were larger than of late. In the Stock Exchange, also, there was more inquiry for loans, several amounts employed there having been called in. In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon the rates were generally the same as last post. About £96,000 in gold was bought by the Bank to-day. The Railway market opened without change, but almost immediately experienced a decline, from which there was little or no recovery. Produce markets during the week have shown little animation, notwithstanding the reduction in the bank rate, and the influence of capital in other quarters.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

The funds retain a drooping tendency. A fresh decline of ⅛ per cent. took place to-day, notwithstanding the continued influx of gold and the favourable tendency of the Bank account. The immediate cause of the downward movement was the accelerated fall on the Paris Bourse, which afforded fresh food for discouraging predictions, with regard to the course of continental politics. Distrust of the policy of France is universal, and many persons do not scruple to express a suspicion that Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily is being winked at, in the hope of fresh opportunity for the aggrandisement of France springing out of it. The decline in prices, though not heavy, extends to most of the other departments of the Stock Exchange. Speculation is repressed. The rates in the discount market remain much the same as prior to the alteration at the Bank, though a brisk demand was experienced at 4½ to 4¾ per cent. for old bills at the Bank. The amount of business was moderate.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MAY 12.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	93¾
Ditto for Account, 8th June	94
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93¾
BANKS.	
Hibernian Bank, £25 paid	35¼
National Bank, £30 paid	66¼
Royal Bank, £10 paid	27½
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	7½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Grand Canal Company, £100 paid	48
RAILWAYS.	
Great Southern and Western Stock £100 paid	114¼
Midland Great Western, £50 paid	52½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dublin and Wicklow, 6 per cent. perpetual	12½
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual	97 98
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent. Redeemable	10½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th May. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	93¾	94¼	94¼	94¼	94	93¾
Ditto for Account	94	94¼	[illegible]	94¼	94¼	94
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Ditto for Account	93¾	93¾	[illegible]	93¾	93¾	—
Bank Stock						

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

MONDAY, MAY 14TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS—Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Continental Diorama. Doors open at Eight o'clock.

GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.

THEATRE.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Young Lochinvar, or the Bridal of Netherby;" "Paris and Back for £5;" "Magic Toys," to conclude with Orphan of Glencoe."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, May 12th, amounted to 54,796 copies, making an average of 9,132 copies daily.

NO. 24, STEPHEN'S - GREEN NORTH.
MRS. ROBINSON
Has the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry the arrival of her New Spring Goods, and all Paris Novelties of the season selected by herself personally in the branches of her trade, viz.:—
All Goods suited for Wedding Trousseaux and Indian Outfits, New Patterns in Stays, Mourning Dresses, Under Clothing, Millinery and Mantles, Straw Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, &c., &c. Lace Goods, &c.
All of which are now on view.

TOURISTS, FISHING, OR LOUNGE SUITS,
CUT AND FINISHED IN A SUPERIOR STYLE,
60s.
FROM THE SCOTCH ANGOLA.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET.
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s.,
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

THE REGISTERED TROUSERS.
The Novelty of the Design consists in cutting the Trousers in such a manner that they become a complete support to the back and loins, still giving perfect ease to the stomach in Walking, Riding, or Sitting. These Trousers are so peculiarly cut, that they entirely supersede the necessity for Braces, Strap and Buckle, or Belt.
The comfort and utility of these Trousers are so great that Equestrian and Military Gentlemen will find them absolutely indispensable.
They can be made in every variety of Material suited to the present and coming season.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
SOLE INVENTORS,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET;
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, MAY 14.

THE absence of Irish members, especially of the Conservative party, from important divisions in the House of Commons, is the subject of painful remark in all societies. Lord Derby's Government was the only one which, in late years, exhibited any interest for the improvement and prosperity of Ireland; yet Irish Conservatives act as if they preferred the rule of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Cardwell. The Government would have been defeated on the division respecting the paper duties, and the House of Lords would have been saved from possible collision with that of the Commons, had the Irish Conservative members simply performed the duty which they undertook on behalf of their constituents. If a gentleman wishes to confer with his representative, the last place he would be likely to find him is the House of Commons on the eve of a division. It is quite time this apathy should end. It is neither fair to Lord Derby nor the country; and the Conservative members for Ireland should either resign the trust committed to them, or perform its duties with regularity and perseverance.

ACROSS the rafters of the house in Parliament-street which the fire destroyed on yesterday morning, there lay a charred and blackened mass of humanity. You saw it as you looked upwards between you and the sky, until, at last, the remains were carried away in a sack. When last we wrote upon the necessity of providing fire escapes for this city, and urged the Corporation to perform a manifest duty in this respect, we were informed by an official that one fire escape had been provided for such a city as this. Where this solitary fire escape was on Sunday morning we do not know. It was not at the scene of devastation. One-tenth of the sum expended in a vain attempt to force the Water Bill upon the citizens would have procured six fire escapes, and we would not have the miserable thought for ever before us, that much is done to preserve property, but nothing to save life, in the metropolis of Ireland.

GOVERNMENT avoided a signal defeat on Friday night, by silently renouncing an opposition which even the Premier had undertaken. Nor was the question an unimportant one. Colonel North moved —"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her to reconsider the warrant now in force for granting pensions to wounded and disabled officers." The greatest uncertainty prevails in the distribution of these pensions. Some are amply compensated for a trifling wound, while others receive a scanty pittance for wounds involving continued suffering and total disability. In one case mentioned by Colonel North, an officer had been six times in action, with a body of but 40 men; he had defeated 1,500 rebels in the Indian mutiny; and at the siege of Lucknow he prevented the rebels from carrying off a gun they made the most strenuous endeavours to secure. He was wounded in the arm and suffered amputation, but the operation was performed with a blunt instrument; hospital gangrene set in, and three times he has had to undergo the operation. On requesting some slight compensation for the additional pain he had to endure, he was informed that "pensions "awarded to officers for injuries sustained in action "*only commenced one year after the date of their* "*wounds*," and as he had received compensation under the Warrant of September, 1857, nothing further would be done for him. Another officer, wounded in the attack upon the Redan, received injuries producing a permanent effect, and pronounced by three medical inspectors to be equal to the loss of a limb. Nothing could be done for this officer unless he went upon half-pay—that is, unless he consented to sacrifice his professional prospects. In a third case, an officer shot through the thigh at Inkermann, on application for compensation, was told that a pension of £70 would be granted to him *for two years*, if he would consent to surrender six months of the eighteen months' gratuity he had received. Such miserable bargaining is enough to disgust honourable men who have chosen the profession of arms. The least the defenders of the country have a right to expect is, that they shall be adequately cared for if they are visited with loss of limb. A railway company is compelled to pay ten times the amount of compensation to sufferers more than the War Office consents to award.

Mr. S. Herbert, as usual, took refuge in his "rules." "You must have rules laid down by those "in authority, by which you are to be guided. I have "no power to depart from these rules." This is ever the case when a sufferer may be a young man without political influence. Easy, but lucrative, situations, and even military commands, are readily found for those who happen to enjoy the favour or relationship of a Minister. In all other cases there are iron rules which the votaries of routine idolise. They are the laws of the Medes and Persians, which alter not for any amount of physical suffering, or any loss of physical power. Sir S. Herbert closed by stating that, before giving an opinion as to what should be done, "he must consult others," and requesting Colonel North to withdraw his motion. He threatened, "from the duty he owed to himself and the service," *to resist it*. Lord Palmerston, also, requested that the measure should be withdrawn, promising, as usual, "that the subject should "be taken into careful consideration." Unhappily, the same assurance had been given by the Premier four years before, and not a moment's thought had since been given to the matter.

The curious part of the discussion remains to be told. Lord Palmerston as Premier, and Mr. S. Herbert as Secretary of War, declared that they would oppose Col. North's motion. The latter persevered, and on the Speaker's putting the question, the "Noes" sounded feebly amidst the loudly-expressed "Ayes;" and when the galleries were cleared, and the usual two minutes allowed for the supporters of the Ministry to rush in and vote on a discussion they had not heard had elapsed, without any material addition being made to the Ministerial benches, then not a single "No" was heard on the Speaker's putting the question a second time, and the address was carried in despite of the expressed wish of the Ministry.

If it be a good thing to know when one is beaten, it is certainly profitable to know when one is likely to be beaten. Whatever be the other qualifications of the Ministry, they possess wonderful tact in avoiding divisions, when a division means defeat.

THERE is a strange air of romance around the daring attempt of Garibaldi to help the revolted sufferers of Syracuse. No one as yet knows whether he has gone. Rumours are spread to the effect that Calabria, not Sicily, is the goal he aims at, and that he designs to give full employment to the soldiers of Naples on the continent itself. We read of his touching here, and then on various points of the Sardinian dominions, where officers, men, and arms are waiting for him, of course without the knowledge of the authorities. His own departure is like an act in a melodrama. In the dead of night, Garibaldi and a chosen few steal silently with muffled oars, and scale the sides of two steamers lying quietly at anchor in the Bay of Genoa. Pistols are placed to the breasts of the captains, and they are compelled to steer their ships out of the harbour; then Garibaldi himself takes the tiller. On shore, events are not less exciting: resolute men from all parts of Italy, and of all professions—lawyers, professors, physicians, peasants suddenly found they made part of a body of 2,000 armed volunteers, met together for a perilous purpose, in the beautiful gardens of a villa on the sea shore. For five hours they waited silently under the trees for the signal which was to inform them that the steamers had been seized. There were no cries; everyone was serious, and on every countenance lay the expression of strong energy and deep conviction. When the danger from the Neapolitan navy was spoken of, Garibaldi talked of boarding the enemy's ships one after the other, and taking them all. His is a courage which sees no obstacle which it cannot surmount and overcome. With a heart beating at the sacrifice of his own country, Nice, to the avarice of the Emperor, he takes his only son to show his peril in liberating a people who will be more grateful to him than Kings. The *Times* looks upon his expedition as one destined to be frustrated. True, the whole power of the King of Naples can be launched against him if he coop himself up in Sicily; but Garibaldi loves free space and an open field. When he made a way for the French to follow, it was over mountains, across lakes, by the valley, the forest, and the rocky gorge he led his men, and pounced upon the Austrians unawares. Once only Garibaldi cooped himself up within stone walls, and there, from the ramparts of old Rome, he beat back the French—an exploit which has neither been forgotten nor forgiven. By nature and training a guerilla warrior, he brings with him all the silence and suddenness of that South American warfare in which he bore so conspicuous a part. In vain the Neapolitan will send his fleet or place his troops where a landing is looked for—Garibaldi will be upon him when he is least expected.

In Ireland the Government winks at enlistment for the Pope we suppose;—hoping to lessen the expenses of prisons by the departure of comrades for the butchers of Perugia. Large sums have been collected for the Pontiff, avowedly for the purpose of levying troops. It is perfectly legal to send money to foreign princes or foreign people: it is not legal to enlist men, and that the Government permits this to be done in Ireland is only one instance of indecision and fluctuation. When the first rumour of the Sicilian revolt reached us, Lord John Russell declared that "the King of Naples had forfeited "all claim to the aid of England." But when news came of unparalleled massacre and most revolting licence, when towns and villages were given up to a brutal soldiery, then Lord John Russell entreats Victor Emmanuel not to permit Garibaldi to depart, and asks a monarch scarcely seated on his throne to forfeit the loyalty of his people by refusing to permit extraneous aid to a kindred people, enduring a tyranny similar to that from which they have so lately been delivered. Then the "King of "Naples has a just reliance, *a very just reliance*, upon "the friendship of the British Government," and among the nations of the earth the only Ministry which dares to express a wish for the success of Naples is that of England.

France accuses England of fomenting the revolt of Sicily. Only they who have forgotten the English policy towards that island ten years since could suppose that Sicily would ever trust Lord Palmerston's promises again. Deceived, induced, betrayed, and surrendered ten years since, if they remember the gentle rule of Lord William Bentinck, the Sicilians do not forget events whose history forms the darkest page in the annals of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy. England and France are alike distrusted by the Sicilians. No cry is uttered for either. The eyes of the people are turned elsewhere; and if foreign influence has been used, Sardinia alone has the credit of the act.

WE believe we are justified in stating that Mr Serjeant Lawson has not resigned his post as law adviser. The pressure of private business obliged him to call in the assistance of a gentleman to aid him in performing the duties of his office. We should regret if circumstances compelled the only talented official connected with the Irish Administration to resign the post he fills with so much ability.

WE understand that a Mr. Arnold, an English Roman Catholic, is to be appointed a *paid* Commissioner of the National Board of Education. This appointment, as well as the other changes which are reported to be impending, prove how correct was the line pursued by the Church Education Society.

IF Mr. Cardwell could be induced to turn his eyes to this country, perhaps he would think it advisable to put the law referring to foreign enlistments in force. It is a fact that numbers of recruits are weekly sent off from this country to Trieste and Ancona. Last week 200 left Kilkenny, and 150 went from Drogheda. The matter is becoming exceedingly serious; for we know what arrangements are being made by sacerdotal recruiting officers to enlist the men on the breaking up of the Militia regiments, which take place in about a fortnight. Perhaps some Irish member would call the attention of our Foreign Secretary to this matter, if it be inconvenient to search for Mr. Cardwell at Brighton.

The *Daily News* on the extraordinary flow of Emigration from Ireland:—

This Irish Emigration is becoming a serious and perplexing business. It is perplexing, because there is no getting at the truth about the condition and prospects of the emigrants; and it is serious, because the tillage of land in Ireland now requires every hand that can be obtained. Nothing can be more dismal than the accounts given in American newspapers of the poverty and helplessness of multitudes of emigrants in the United States—accounts which are confirmed by the warnings and entreaties of the Catholic priests in America, who ought to know most of the condition of the Irish, who are their special charge. On the other hand, it appears that there shoals of emigrants are carried over by funds supplied to them by relatives who have preceded them; and we are informed that the priests have a twofold interest in checking the process. They sympathise in the distress of the Irish priests, who are losing their flocks, and left almost alone and destitute in their parishes; and they see that a large proportion of immigrants leave their religious profession behind them, or speedily become heretics when they settle among the Sons of the Pilgrims, or the Protestant Germans, who are almost as numerous in the States as the Irish. Amidst all the contradictions that we hear, it is evident that Ireland at present offers a more certain and profitable field for labour than the American towns, and a large proportion of the country. The increase of the Irish element will, no doubt, facilitate the abolition of slavery in the long run; but, meantime, there can be no doubt that there is a more steady certainty of well-paid employment in Irish than in American agriculture at present. If the facts could be got into the Irish mind, the stream of outflowing labour would, no doubt, be checked; but with the class concerned it is not a matter of reasoning or of statistical inquiry—it is an affair of sentiment and impulse. They receive entreaties from relatives who remember Ireland as a scene of poverty and mourning, and who will never believe that it is now a field of profitable industry. The money comes with the invitation. The strong family affections of a warm-hearted people are stirred up. Their hearts glow at the thought of reunion across the sea; and off they go, in spite of remonstrance and threats from their priests, and the offer of good wages from their neighbours; and in spite, also, of the spectacle of numbers who have returned disappointed, and who can tell of a yet larger number who would come back if they had the means. The going and the returning is always in a stream. It is a matter of impulse, and not of prudent consideration.

The immediate stimulus is evidently the peculiarity of the seasons, throughout last year and the present. Ireland suffered more than England, and as much as Scotland, under the droughts of last summer and autumn, and the alternations of the winter and the lateness of this spring. The extension of pasturage and root-crops since the famine, and the increase of stock-farming over tillage, have made the disasters of the seasons more felt in Ireland than in any other part of the kingdom; and the effects on the condition and price of cattle have been alarming to more thoughtful people than the general run of emigrants. But the way to make the disaster permanent is to strip the country of its best field-labour just when the utmost industry is required to compensate for the compulsory delay caused by a winter of six months.

Looking some way forward, we can see what must happen. There must be an influx of English and Scotch labour; or Ireland will be the scene of some other immigration, either from Continental countries or back from America. Such natural wealth as that of Ireland, now so well proved and understood, will never be left long neglected. We may possibly see the tide of English emigration turned in that direction. It seems a pity to go to the Cape, or to Australia, when a good living is at command in Ireland. It is true we have no surplus agricultural labour to send away from England at a time when agricultural science and skill are creating fresh demands and improved recompense for farm labour. The Dorsetshire farmers are proving that wages there are no longer 7s. or 9s. a week, but 12s., 14s., and 16s., including potato-grounds and other advantages. In Wiltshire (the other county of low wages) the farmers are eager for agricultural machinery, because wages are rising from year to year; and in the northern counties the labourer's income has long been larger than in either the southern or western parts of the island. In Ireland the wages of the rural population are rapidly overtaking the English rate; and the improvement in the comforts of the people are very marked. It is a great and most happy change from the time when the people were far too many for the work; and yet this is just the time when profitable work is left undone for want of hands. There will be an equalisation, in course of time, as there always must be in a free country with an eminently industrial population like ours; but it is lamentable that needless pain and hardship should be endured meantime through want of knowledge and consideration.

One thing should be kept in view in prospect of an influx of labour and capital into Ireland from any other country. The coast, with its innumerable inlets and prodigious line of shore, is marked out by nature as one of the finest fishing grounds in the world; yet that vast source of wealth has never been utilised. Catholics as they are, the Irish are not a fish-eating people; and there is some inaptitude in them for that kind of labour which has caused hundreds and thousands of them to perish while an ample supply of good food was under their very hands. We all remember the efforts that were made to open the fisheries at the time of the potato rot, and the striking failure after clear evidence of what might be done. At this moment, when meat is out of reach for all but the rich, and when the backwardness of vegetation suggests the question how all are to be fed, what a blessing would a plentiful supply of cheap fish be—not only in Ireland, but all over the kingdom! In many parts of England beef and mutton are dearer than at any time within memory. At the same time, there are such complaints of breach of the laws on the eastern and other coasts, in regard to the preservation of breeds of fish, that the attention of Parliament is called to it. In defiance of the law, trawling nets are used, which bring up the young fry of herrings and other fish; and when the eatable part is gleaned out of the draught, the rest are used, as manure in the fields, instead of growing to maturity in the sea. From Scotland, where the value of fisheries is understood, petitions for compelling the observance of the law are coming up to Parliament, and all the while the Irish seas are left almost unfished. By the "Transactions" of the Relief Committee during the Irish famine we learn that though their efforts to establish and promote fisheries failed on the whole, none of the fishermen who persevered ever emigrated. This is a striking fact. If there were fishermen enough now, pursuing their vocation skilfully, and with access to a market, none of them would be among the emigrants. But the people do not like the employment: they have never been used to eat fish except as a luxury; and they have never looked for a market. We must hope it will be otherwise with those, whoever they may be, who will soon be filling the gaps left by the excessive emigration of this year. By looking for a market they will find or make one, both for fresh fish and cured. The fishing on our east coast, between London and Scarborough, employs above 23,000 men, by means of an invested capital of above a million and a quarter, though those engaged in it complain loudly of impediments and restrictions from the high duties imposed by Continental Governments on their commodity. Even yet our inland towns do not get supplies of fish at all in proportion to the facilities afforded by the extension of our railways. But what a field of industry and source of wealth it is, when the south coast and the great Scotch fisheries are taken into account! If the Irish will not apply themselves to the gathering of this natural wealth, which would be worth more to them than anything they will find in America, we must hope that those who may supply their places will be wiser, and will at once open a new support for an industrial population, and help us to a plentiful supply of good and cheap food, which will not fail us at the same moment as the produce of the pasture and the farm.

The *Morning Herald* on the Recruiting for the Pope's Army going on in Ireland:—

Another brigade of Hibernian aborigines has started, it seems, to add a new chapter to that history of Irish chivalry abroad, which, like to Druidical annals, can alone be found in declamations and speeches. By the fostering care of the priests, aided by the opportune slumbers of Lord Carlisle, the Pope is to have the aid of at least one thousand individuals, whose lungs have been strengthened crying for liberty at repeal meetings, and their muscles developed by the midnight parade of Phœnix clubs and the prison exercise that thereupon ensued; and those devoted free-lances are further to illustrate their notions of liberty upon such of the subjects of the Papacy as venture to murmur at the paternal rule. That the streets of Perugia have happened within a few months to present scenes which their own most fertile imaginations never succeeded in inventing, as having been inflicted on the ancestors of the Irish by Cromwell, is no inconsistency in the eyes of those who talk of the friends of liberty—the Irish priests, who shipped off the cargo said to have arrived at Rome. If the facts so often declaimed are to be believed, Irish peasants, who mysteriously escape the surveillance of English viceroys have won all the battles of all the depots of modern history. At Oudenarde, Malplaquet, Ramilies, "the charge of the Irish was so terrible and made with such courage that they swept upon the enemy with a velocity that prevented continental historians noticing their presence at all. Those who described the battles had not time to catch the name of the Irish brigades as they dashed past, and so the fact of their presence would have been lost to posterity but for the late O'Connell and Young Ireland. If "the boys" who have been selected at mass each Sunday and provided with Italian outfits do encounter, as it is prophesied, the Sardinian troops, or even Garibaldi, led or not as they may be by Bowyer of the golden spurs, they will be assured of a more extended fame and more favourable critics than their predecessors were when Bolingbroke accused them of only talking for the Pretender, and running his chances by their talk. They are gone, in fact, on an expedition which has every element that should characterise a crusade so got up and of such materials. Their object has the unanimous disapprobation of Christendom, and is divested, not of probability only, but of the hope of success. Could better work be invented for the idle hordes whom the decaying trade of home sedition has left without work in Ireland? The departure of a number of Irish peasants on an adventure of which they understand nothing, and in which they are more likely to be of injury than of assistance, may be, as indeed it is, laughed at. People may, in the tone of some of the Irish newspapers, speak of the departure as even advantageous to Ireland, and prophesy the result. But so long as it is penal to enlist men without the Royal permission for foreign service, and so long as there is a Government in Dublin of which one of the chief duties is to prevent such a proceeding, so long the ridiculous nature of the expedition can demand no attention in comparison to the gross misconduct of that so-called Government. Lord Palmerston has hitherto been one of the most active administrators of the Foreign Enlistment Act. He has put it in force, indeed, once or twice in a manner peculiarly his own, and betrayed a care about the danger of offending foreign powers which might scarcely have been expected, at least, from him. Some years ago, when some very silly persons proposed an expedition to South America in that style which the Americans have designated filibustering, the whole matter was allowed to ripen under the Executive, and the vessels only stopped by his lordship after they had passed Gravesend. In the case of these Irish filibusters, however, no notice whatever has been taken. Nor could this have arisen from the want of sufficient information. In no country in the empire are there better facilities than in Ireland for detecting the progress of such a movement as this Popish brigade, or greater opportunities of ascertaining what any movement may intend. The Irish Government had at its command an unrivalled force of military police, well organised and commanded, and traversing the country day and night; a complete staff of stipendiary magistrates, whose duties are not only judicial but preventive, and a large body of justices of the peace, most of whom are, and all of whom ought to be, in the interest of the public faith and the preservation of peace, yet none of these means of inquiry have been put in requisition by the Earl of Carlisle or his advisers. At every meeting of sympathy, as it was called, for the condition of the Pope, placed as he was by the declarations of his former subjects and his Royal and Imperial sons, there was some new and apparently more unmeaning declaration with respect to an Irish brigade which was about to start for Italy. Notwithstanding all this Mr. Cardwell made no sign, but under the very walls of Dublin Castle, the violation of the law proceeded, and the country was placed, as it now is, in danger of giving offence to other powers, or admitting, like America, its inability to control its own subjects. That those who at present occupy Dublin Castle, and indeed Downing-street, should have been ignorant of what was on foot is incredible, and we have reason to think was not the fact; and yet the mere effectuation of a single act of Parliament would have left them guiltless of any consequences of which they must now be taken to be guilty. The seditious populace of Ireland some years ago were somewhat more active to prevent enlistment in the English armies than the Irish Government seems to have been to find out what was recently doing towards a Popish brigade, for our recruiting officers we are now pursued by ribaldry and reviling, and the recruits hissed and even stoned at the markets and fairs. When, however, the recruiting is for a purpose contrary to the law of England, the Irish Government cannot ascertain what is happening before and around them until, at all events, matters have gone so far that serious complaints may in the end arise, and difficulties ensue against which even the ridiculous character of the Irish movement may form no safeguard.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Friday Evening.

The fate of the paper duties is sealed for this year at least. Lord Derby's emphatic statement last night, in the House of Lords, that he would consider it his duty to secure the defeat of this branch of the Government scheme, leaves the point finally settled. The second reading is put down for Monday week, and the Lords are summoned. Both before and after the noble earl made his statement, Mr. Disraeli had a conference with him, and this evening again the leader of the Opposition in the Commons has been for a good half hour conferring with the Earl of Derby, at the foot of the throne, in the House of Lords. The division of Tuesday night, or Wednesday morning last, has been the subject of a good deal of conversation. The Conservatives were quite sure of a majority: this you may rely upon. A number of Whigs promised—and kept their word—to go into the same lobby with them, against the Chancellor's and Mr. Milner Gibson's hobby. Accordingly, the two Barings, the two Ellices, Lord Elcho, Mr. Brocklehurst, Mr. Henry Herbert, Mr. Adeare, Sir R. Bulkeley, Sir John Ramsden—you recollect his last Yorkshire contest—Mr. Horsman, Mr. Gregory, and a host of others, voted against the Ministry. In an evil hour some infatuation seized several of the Conservatives, and they left the House or voted with the Ministry. I saw Mr. Richardson, member for Lisburn, leave the House, as I thought, with the intention of not voting, just as the division bell rang. However, I find him amongst the supporters of the Ministry. This gentleman has become quite a celebrity since; indeed, some are so uncharitable as to say that he led Mr. M'Cormick, the new member for Londonderry, into the same lobby with himself. There has not been an important division this session in which I have not mentioned the strange neglect that Irish members show in great party movements. The leading Conservatives here are beginning to say that the Irish counties need not be so anxious in future to send forward supporters of the policy of Lord Derby and Lord Eglinton, for such members are never found in their places when wanted. Some representatives so honour their constituents by allowing themselves to be put in nomination, and so patronise Lord Derby by acknowledging his leadership, that they never make a single move to show they belong to a party, and are generally to be found absent on private business—the word urgent is dropped—when the whip is sent

round. Other members go a step farther, and make an appearance; but the calls of dinner are superior to those of the House; this class of members are always to be found on the list of pairs. That is, for some trivial pretext a Conservative allows his name to be set opposite to a Government supporter whom imperative calls oblige to be absent. I need not say to you if a member attends and votes, some of the reserve in the Government hands must be useless. These are the everyday speeches uttered against Irish Conservative members. The number of gentlemen who attend as seldom as possible is in proportion to the 105 representatives from Ireland alarming and unless constituencies take the matter in their own hands, the difficulty will be a very serious one. I gave in my last letter the members who voted on each side. Of the pairs there were thirteen Irish members opposed to the Government, and only four supporters of the repeal; that is, those who were in favour of the repeal attended and voted. I shall not give the names of the Conservative absentees, but it is disheartening to find them freely spoken of here, and not be able to say a word in their defence.

However, to change the subject, on the success of Lord Monteagle's amendment—no one doubts the result—that the Paper Duty Repeal Bill be read that day six months, it is said that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Milner Gibson will resign their places in the Cabinet. I need not say that, on however good authority I may mention this, that the matter must have a degree of uncertainty about it. Mr. Disraeli's *tearing* speech on Tuesday night—perhaps the prospect of success gave him pluck—surpassed any effort of his these last six years. The last approach to it was on the memorable occasion when he tore to pieces Sir C. Wood's wooden budget. It has been remarked as significant that Lord Palmerston never interfered on behalf of his Chancellor on this last occasion. The chivalry of Pam. in defence of his colleagues or subordinates is celebrated far and wide. Sir John Bowring and the lorcha defence cost him a dissolution. The other night, when poor Duff attacked Cowley, the Prime Minister could not allow so trifling an opportunity of backing the ambassador to go by; even to-night the *faux pas* of the brilliant Massey find in him an excuser; indeed, the instances are legion, but Mr. Gladstone is doomed to be the exception, and must make his own defence unaided and apparently unsympathised with. Perhaps coming events cast their shadows before in this instance, and Palmerston scarcely grudged him the drubbing which he got and richly deserved.

You have been delivered of Water Works for this session at any rate. I saw the celebrated petition which was presented on April 24, in favour of dispensing with standing orders, and I was almost converted by the weight of it. The number of citizens must have immensely increased in Dublin latterly to be enabled to send forward such a load of signatures.

Lord Dungannon has given notice that he will, on Monday week next, call the attention of the House of Lords to the continued disturbances taking place in the Church of St. George's-in-the-East, and will move a resolution that sufficient power and energy has not been displayed in putting down the same, and bringing its perpetrators to punishment.

The Earl of Stanhope has put off, from Monday to Thursday week, his intention of calling the attention of the House of Lords to the present system of diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort accompanied by the Princess Alice, rode on horseback on Friday morning, attended by the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Colonel Biddulph, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby.

The Queen gave a childs' ball in the evening at Buckingham Palace. The juveniles honoured with invitations were between 6 and 14 years of age, and were accompanied by their parents or relatives. About 260 were invited.

The company began to arrive at half-past 8 o'clock, and assembled in the Picture Gallery, Green Drawingroom, and Promenade Gallery.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary arrived soon after 9 o'clock, and were conducted to the White Drawingroom, where her Majesty received her illustrious guests. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale were also present.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Princesses Helena, Louise, and Beatrice, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke de Nemours, the Princess Marguerite, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen were conducted, about 9 o'clock, to the Banqueting-room, which was prepared for dancing.

The Queen wore a dress of black crape, with flounces trimmed with jet.

Her Majesty wore a jet circlet and black flowers as a headdress.

The Princess Alice wore a black dress of crape and tulle over black silk trimmed with bugles.

Her Royal Highness' headdress was formed of a wreath of lilies of the valley and camellias. Ornaments, diamonds.

The Princesses Helena, Louise, and Beatrice wore dresses of white tulle over glace silk, trimmed with lilies of the valley.

Their Royal Highnesses wore wreaths of the same.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a black tulle dress, the upper skirt festooned with large bows of ribbon trimmed with jet; the corsage to correspond. Diamond necklace, earrings, and stomacher.

Her Royal Highness' headdress was composed of a wreath of cherries, with diamond ornaments.

The Queen's private band was in attendance, and dancing commenced immediately after the entrance of the Queen and the illustrious party.

The first of the subscription balls was inaugurated at Almack's on Thursday night last. In was a charming *reunion*, about 400 personages being present. By the enterprise of the proprietors of the rooms, many judicious improvements have been made. The sofas and couches, and other draperied parts of the saloon, are new, and instead of the light green and white fabric, a cerise trimmed with white and gold has been substituted. The old ceiling has been beautifully re-decorated by a talented Italian artiste in lunettes. Many of the *habitues* of the rooms were surprised at the great improvements. Dancing commenced shortly after eleven o'clock. Among those present were—The Marchioness of Downshire and Lady Alice Hill, the Earl of Listowel, the Countess of Clancarty and Lady A. Butler, Lady A. French, Lord Dunlo, Lord Downes and Miss Fleming, the Countess of Erne and Lady Louisa Crichton, Lady Plunkett and the Hon. Miss Plunkett, Lady Trimleston, Colonel and Miss White, &c.

The Countess of Kerry and the Hon. Charles Gore have arrived in London. Mr. Gore has taken a residence in Great Stanhope-street for the season.

John Alexander, Esq., Mrs. Alexander, and family, have arrived at Milford, county of Carlow, from France.

The Army.

(From the *Army and Navy Gazette*.)

We believe that the arrangements respecting the re-organisation of the Indian army will be officially made public in a few days, and that a Military Commission will be appointed to settle the details of the amalgamation.

The commission upon the transport of troops, and the establishment of quick communication between the military posts and dockyards, has resumed its sittings.

The following appointments to divisional commands in India have been made:—Major-General Cunynghame, C.B., to Scinde, vice Brigadier Hale, transferred to Poona, on the assumption of the chief command at Bombay by Sir Hugh Rose; Major-General Spencer to Mysore, vice Sir John Inglis. Major-General Windham is coming home on six months' leave of absence.

The four vacant regiments have been disposed of—Major General Ball going to the 46th, vice General Geddes, transferred to the 27th; Major-General Breton obtaining the 56th, Major General the Hon. C. Grey the 3rd Buffs, and Sir John Inglis his old corps, the 32nd. Generals Ball and Inglis have seen service in the field, for which their new appointments were an appropriate reward. General Breton has seen a good deal of colonial service, although he has not been in the field.

We are sorry to hear by recent accounts from Calcutta that there appear to be some grave deficiencies in the way of hospital accommodation for the many sick troops proceeding through the presidency. The mortality on board the ships conveying out the wives and children of soldiers, which we have before had occasion to notice, seems unfortunately not to have terminated with the voyage out, for during the march up country many deaths occurred, and a great deal of sickness prevailed. This is by no means to be laid at the door of the medical staff, who appear to have acted with a zeal and energy not emulated by some of the higher Powers. We shall probably again have to refer to some of the details which have just reached us upon this unpleasant subject.

We have much pleasure in stating that a Second Class of the Bath has been conferred on Colonel Horsford. Seldom has an honour been more honourably earned, and seldom has one been conferred which will be more cordially ratified by all who were associated with this gallant officer in the operations in which he played such a distinguished part. His old comrades of the Rifle Brigade, as well as all who knew his soldierly qualities, will hear with gratification of the reward which Sir Alfred Horsford has received from his Sovereign.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR CANADA.—A detachment consisting of 14 officers and 190 non-commissioned officers and privates of the 65th Regiment, embarked at Liverpool on Friday, on board the White Star clipper, Arabian, Captain Roper, belonging to Messrs. H. T. Wilson and Chambers. The vessel sailed on Saturday for Quebec, and will call at Queenstown, where she will embark 120 additional soldiers.

A company of the 26th Cameronians will proceed this week to the Curragh for rifle practice. This fine corps is quartered in Ship-street Barracks.

The Navy.

THE ROYAL SQUADRON FOR CANADA.—It is reported that the St. George, 90, at Devonport, is to be forthwith commissioned by Captain the Hon. Francis Egerton, which ship will embark his Royal Highness Prince Arthur and suite, and accompany the Hero, with the Prince of Wales on board, and proceed to Canada.

VACANT GREENWICH PENSIONS.—There are no less than five Greenwich out-pensions vacant for commanders and lieutenants—three for commanders and two for lieutenants. Considering the number of anxious candidates for these appointments it is much to be regretted that the board of Admiralty cannot find time to select from the long lists before them.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL REPORT.—We understand the report of the Royal Commissioners, appointed to inquire into the affairs of Greenwich Hospital, was handed to the Duke of Somerset on Friday se'nnight, and that it has since been submitted to her Majesty, prior to being laid before Parliament.

THE NORE COMMAND.—It is rumoured that the command at the Nore, which will shortly become vacant, will be given to Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Freemantle, now the senior of that rank. Vice Admirals Sir George Lambert, Sir Henry Chads, C. Hope Johnstone, and Sir Houston Stewart have also been mentioned as probable successors to Admiral Harvey. There are, however, several distinguished officers who have never yet hoisted a flag, or only for a limited period, to whom we should hope a chance will be given, ere it be too late.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Surgeon—Robert Beith, to the Majestic. Acting Assistant-Surgeon—William H. Bell, to the Victory, for Haslar Hospital. Second Class Assistant-Engineer—Neal Brodie, to the Cumberland, for the charge of the machinery of the Mayflower. Third Class Assistant-Engineer—Thomas Smith, to the Cumberland, as supernumerary.

The Militia.

The Carlow Rifles will be called out for training on this day (Monday).

The Galway Militia are to assemble on the 21st instant.

The Royal South Down Militia are to assemble for training on the 22nd inst., at Newry Barracks.

Frederick Betty, Esq., has been appointed Lieutenant in the Cavan Militia.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION TO SICILY.

PARIS, 12.—The *Patrie* of this evening contains news from Genoa to 11th instant, stating that Colonel Medici, the friend of Garibaldi, was forwarding the preparations for a second expedition, of which the Colonel would take the command, and for taking part in which 6,000 volunteers have already been enrolled. All the arms have been purchased of the manufacturers. Great excitement prevails at Genoa and Lombardy, from which quarters almost all the volunteers have come. It is asserted, however, that the energetic Diplomaticians would ask the Government to prevent the departure of the second expedition. The *Patrie* adds the Neapolitan Government is in a condition to resist all attacks. The *Opinione Nationale* believes General Garibaldi would disembark at Terracive, on the frontier between the Neapolitan and Papal States. Another account in the same journal affirms Calabria to be the place of disembarkation.

THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia is expected to arrive in Paris next Tuesday.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY.—The R.M.S. Athenian arrived at two o'clock to-day with the mails from the West Coast of Africa, 44 passengers, and 2,400 ounces of gold. The following are her dates:—Fernando Po, March 30th; Cameroons, April 1st; Old Calabar, April 3rd; Brassy, April 4th; Bonny, April 6th; Benin, 8th; Lagos, 10th; Accra, 12th; Cape Coast Castle, 14th; Cape Palmas, 16th; Sierra Leone, 21st; Bathurst, 25th; Santa Cruz and Teneriffe, May 2nd; Madeira, May 4th. At Bonny, when the Athenian was there, several sacrifices took place, the victims being prisoners taken from Oberta, near the Eboi country. The bodies were devoured in some cases by the Ibu. At Cameroons and Lagos trade was dull, in consequence of disturbances with the natives. Inland trade elsewhere brisk. The Spanish Consul-General died at Sierra Leone on the 14th of April. News from the Gold Coast mentions a serious disturbance between Attah, the King of Eastern Akan, and Adjana, the Chief of Western Akan. Attah had been repulsed with the loss of several hundred troops. The Gold Coast Artillery had been despatched for Adjana's protection.

LIVERPOOL COTTON, MAY 12.—8,000 bales sold, including 1,500 on speculation and export.

NAPLES.

GENOA, MAY 12TH.—According to advices from Naples to the 9th instant, the Court, the Government, and the people, were in a state of great agitation; vessels with troops had left Naples; several battalions were returning from the frontier. Notes of the banks of Palermo and Messina had ceased to circulate at Naples.

MARSEILLES, MAY 12TH—Letters from Naples give a formal denial to the reported protest of Consuls at Messina.

THE SPANISH PRINCES AT TOULOUSE.

TOULOUSE, MAY 12TH.—The Spanish Princes slept here last night, and continued their journey to Paris today.

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN MAILS.

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY MORNING.—The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Company's steamer Vigo, with dates from New York to the 28th, arrived here this morning, and proceeded to Liverpool at 7 a.m. She has on board 150,000 dollars in specie for England. On the 5th instant she passed the Royal mail steamer Asia. News anticipated.

DEPARTURE OF AMERICAN MAILS.

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY EVENING.—The royal mail steamer Persia called here at 2 p.m., for supplementary mails and passengers, and latest telegrams, which she took on board at 6 p.m., after which she steamed out for New York.

WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC MAILS.

SOUTHAMPTON, SATURDAY EVENING.—The Royal mail steamer Shannon has arrived with the above mails. She brings 596,000 dollars in specie. At Barbadoes sugar crops nearly completed; quality superior. At Jamaica several shocks of earthquake had been felt. Business dull; coffee scarce, and ordinary quoted at 44s.; sugar of fair quality, 17s. to 17s. 6d. Freights, 55s. to 57s. 6d. for sugar to London. Exchange 90s days' par; 60 days' ½ per cent., and 30 days' 1 per cent. premium. The Chilian Government had under consideration a project for a line of steamers from Valparaiso to England, through the Straits of Magillan, and calling at Atlantic ports. 90 vessels were at the Chinca Islands. Their loading made slow progress.

CASUALTY.

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY.—The brig Diana, of London, corn laden, from Salonica to Liverpool, is on shore in Little Sound, near Ballycotton, and is bilged. Crew have abandoned her, and coastguards have her in charge.

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES ON THE ANNEXATION QUESTION.

The members of the Chamber of Deputies have assembled in council, for the examination of the Savoy and Nice question. Sardinian Rentes opened at 82¼ for money, and 82½ for account.

THE FRENCH SQUADRON IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

PARIS, MAY 13.—The "Moniteur de la Flotte" of to-day says, it is announced that the Mediterranean squadron has received orders to re-enter Toulon, to set out again on a more distant mission, of which no particulars are known. We may, however, be permitted to suppose that, if not destined for the coast of Sicily, the squadron would cruise in the Levant, where agitations both political and religious have recently arisen, which, at no distant period, may necessitate the interference of the Western Powers.

RUSSIA.

PARIS, SUNDAY 13.—The rumours of Russian military movements in the Southern provinces of the Empire are entirely false. The number of troops in those provinces does not exceed 50,000. They have made no forward movement, neither is there any sign of unusual activity.

MARSEILLES, SUNDAY 13.—The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia has arrived here in a Russian frigate, and will, it is expected, leave this evening for Paris.

GENERAL GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION TO SICILY.

TURIN, MAY 12TH.—Various rumours are current respecting General Garibaldi's expedition. A few disembarkations are said to have taken place on the coast of the Romagna, and near Montala. The cruising in the roads of Malta and the Straits of Messina has been very active. Vessels of war are seen at intervals, about thirty miles off the coast of Sicily.

GARIBALDI'S PROCLAMATION.

TURIN, SUNDAY EVENING.—The journals publish a proclamation of General Garibaldi's to the Italians, in which he calls upon the inhabitants of the Marches, Umbrina and Sabrina, and the Neapolitans, to revolt in order to divide the forces of the enemy.

Another proclamation addressed to the Romans recalls the insurrection of 1849, and urges the Romans to act like their brethren who fell in defending Rome.

FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

The French Government has forwarded to the Sardinian Government a quantity of muskets and ammunition, and about 300 cannons, the greater part of which are for marine service.

No news has been received of the expedition.

ROME.

ROME, MAY 8.—General Lamoriciere continues to concentrate the Papal troops at Tabiio. It is asserted that General Allegrina, the commanding officer at Ancona, has been reduced to the non-effective. The King of Naples has subcribed 1,000,000 scudi to the Roman Board.

THE CASE OF THE REV. J. HATCH.

Mr. Edwin James having, on Saturday, addressed the jury on the evidence, it was ultimately arranged that Mr. Baron Channell would commence summing up on (this) Monday morning. The court then rose.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort on Saturday morning proceeded to the camp at Aldershott, wher they will remain till Tuesday.

Correspondence.

DISTRESS IN MAYO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In the leading article in this day's *Freeman's Journal* it is stated that "some generous natures enabled me to purcha e a small cargo of meal and other necessaries." Now, as this might lead to a very erroneous impression as to the amount of the funds placed at my disposal, and to the belief that they were sufficient to pay for the cargo sent to Broadhaven, I beg to state that the total amount of contributions received by me to the present time is £100, and the total value of the cargo sent, and for the payment of which I am responsible, is £795. The subscriptions will not, therefore, do more than pay freight, and sell the oats and potatoes at a considerable reduction, to enable the poor people to crop their land. Any reduction in the prime court of the meal depends upon the public, and a very small sum in addition to that which I have received will enable me to reduce the price as far as would be prudent.

If any committee be formed in the locality to afford gratuitous relief it should, in my opinion, be confined to the wholly destitute, and they could purchase such portion of the meal as they may require, which, I trust ere this has reached its destination.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES DOMBRAIN.

20, Molesworth-street,
12th May, 1860.

GRAND CANAL—GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN, AND MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES OF IRELAND.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

House of Lords, Friday Evening.

The select committee to whom was referred a bill promoted by the railway companies to enable them to purchase the Grand Canal undertaking and works, sat this day, at 11 o'clock, in the Painted Chamber.

Present—Lord Taunton (chairman), Earl Spencer, Lord Sondes, Lord Ossulston, and Lord Rivers.

Lord Taunton, having heard the opinion of Mr. Stewart, solicitor to the Board of Works and the counsel for the promoters, in reference to the most suitable tribunal to whom any differences between the board of control to be appointed under this act and the railway companies as to necessary repairs should be referred, stated that the committee had come to the decision of selecting as the tribunal a judge of one of the superior courts, according to the provision of Mr. Cardwell's act, but were not prepared to accede to Mr. Phinn's request, to give traders a right to move, in case the board of control should not require the companies to make such repairs as the traders might judge proper.

The clause regulating proper tolls was then discussed.

Sir Richard Griffith was called upon by the committee to give evidence on this point, and was examined by Lord Taunton. He said that the Board of Works were anxious to keep the tolls upon the canal and Shannon as low as possible. The entire water communication between Dublin and Limerick should be revised as a whole, and the tolls regulated accordingly. The navigation of the Shannon was under the control of the Board of Works. The amount of tolls which should be charged upon the canal, and the differential rates between the railway and canal, were both very difficult questions. He had divided goods into four classes, and drawn up a scale of tolls, varying according to their class; the charges in it were from one farthing to one penny a mile per ton. He had calculated that at least £26,000 should be secured for the canal to cover the necessary expenditure of £13,000 which was required to keep the canal in repair, and £15,000, the interest at 4½ per cent. on £330,000, which the railway would spend in the purchase of the canal. There were parts of the Shannon on which the boats could not be towed—for instance, through the entire of Lough Derg steam tugs must be kept up, which at present were maintained by the Midland Harbour Company. If there were not a sufficient quantity of goods to be conveyed to cover this outlay on steam tugs, they must fall into disuse. He was anxious that the tolls could be so arranged as that it would be the interest of the companies to keep up the navigation. They should be at such a level as to enable the private trader, plying with his own boat, upon the canal, to compete with the railway companies bringing goods by train. From the returns furnished by the Midland Company, of the traffic upon the Canal last year, he had taken the figures upon which he founded his table of tolls; there ought to be a differential duty of 10 per cent. between the fares upon the canal and those upon the railway. He preferred a differential to a maximum scale of rates.

To Mr. Barrett—The rates of tolls were estimated by him so as to allow a profit to the railway companies. He had in view to arrange the amount so that the rates should cover the working expenses, without diverting the traffic from the canal and the Shannon to the railways, or interfering with private traders' interests. A power for this purpose should be given to the board of control to regulate the rates between the canal and the railway. If the question in reference to freightage and tollage were a matter concerning one of them alone, then an act of Parliament might regulate it, but they were here so united that no act could meet the circumstances of the case, but every question, as it arises, must be left to arbitration or investigation. There was a difference in every item between his rates and those proposed by the companies. English coal was gradually being made use of in the interior of Ireland, as the bogs were being gradually worked out or turned to other purposes. The railway companies could judiciously use the canal for the carriage of this coal.

To Mr. Hope Scott—It was not important, as far as commerce was concerned, that heavy goods, such as limestone, corn, or coal should be brought rapidly from place to place; these might, accordingly, be conveyed by canal, and shop goods by train. In the differential scale which he had drawn up, he had taken into account that locks near Dublin were kept up at a greater expense than those farther off, and arranged the tolls accordingly.

Mr. Phinn, Q.C., said he was anxious that the evidence of some traders practically acquainted with the subject should be laid before the committee, and Lord Taunton, on the part of the committee, allowed such to be given.

Mr. John Murtagh, corn merchant, of Dublin, was accordingly called and examined. He has large mills at Ballymahon and Longford, and uses the Grand Canal to bring flour from Athlone to Dublin; the most of the corn which he uses he brings from Limerick to Athlone. The payment for bringing goods from Dublin to Athlone, by railway, is no more than what he pays for the canal from Dublin to Shannon harbour. The freight from Limerick to Athlone is 8s., from Athlone to Dublin by railway is 10s. 6d. per ton, and by canal 7s. 6d. The Grand Canal, since it came into the hands of the Midland Railway, has been managed fairly for the public; but, in the case of the Royal Canal, the company had sought to turn the traffic from the canal to the railway, as far as grain was concerned. Witness is a boatowner on the Royal Canal. The company, by the system of tolls which they had established on the Royal Canal, had driven small traders off it, for they found themselves unable to compete with the railway. Witness had wished to introduce his own boats upon the Grand Canal, and had, seven years ago, written to this company on the matter, but received as answer that they intended to be their own carriers and boatowners, which prevented his pursuing the matter further. He thinks that a tribunal should be established to regulate the rates and tolls so as to allow private traders to use their own boats. Had spoken to many traders in reference to the amalgamation, and found them universally opposed to it, but willing to submit if it were properly controlled. Sir Richard Griffith has, in his opinion, taken too desponding a view of the consequences which would ensue to the canal if it be not handed over to the companies; is quite sure that a new class of proprietors could undertake it so as to derive a profit. As far as the canal is concerned, a drawback should be allowed.

To Mr. Hope Scott—The Grand Canal Company got rid of the private traders before they leased the canal to the Midland Railway. It was not the three or four traders on the Royal Canal who drove the other traders off it. Objects to an arbitration being appointed to regulate the tolls, and would prefer that it be left to the decision of this committee.

To Lord Taunton—The railway companies would, in his opinion, prefer to send coal by the railways rather than by the canal. In the former case they would have no private competitors to meet with, as they would be subjected to on the canal. Under the bill now before Parliament, the Grand Canal will be opened to private traders.

Mr. Marcus Goodbody, proprietor of large mills in the neighbourhood of Clara, was then examined. He makes use of the Great Southern and Western Railway at Clara, and the canal at Tullamore and Kilbeggan. Fears very much the consequences of amalgamation, as the policy of the railway must be to concentrate all the traffic to their line. If the canal is not thrown open to the private traders, at a low rate of toll, the monopoly must still remain with the railway. To secure the monopoly for the railway, and at the same time to fulfil the requirements of this bill, it is only necessary for the railway, out of their large funds, to keep the canal open, even in an inefficient state. To regulate the toll which should be paid is not within the power of the committee. Was in favour of allowing the small trader to ply his boats, and for this purpose laying on a low rate of tolls, so as to encourage him; for so long as competition exists, the canal boats will be kept in good condition by the companies.

Mr. Henry Perry, member of the firm, who have large mills at Clara and Shannon harbour, was the next witness called. He said that he represented on this occasion a meeting of traders which had been held in the Corn Exchange of Dublin, to examine this question of tolls. The opinion of that meeting was, that the scale of tolls arranged by the railway companies was too high. He had the same objection to Sir Richard Griffith's scale, but if it were a little lowered, he had no objection to adopt it. His firm were in the habit of bringing grain from Limerick to the mills, for which they paid a freight of 8s. a ton for grinding it, and sending the flour on to Dublin, for which they paid 9s. a ton; whereas, the mills in Limerick only paid 9s. a ton for the carriage the entire way, so that, as far as carriage was concerned, his firm competed at a disadvantage with Limerick.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Malley, Q.C.—His objections went to the entire amalgamation, and no regulation of the tolls as yet proposed would remove his objections. The question was an important one for the public. If the present bill succeeds, the matter is settled in perpetuity, and can never again be re-opened.

Mr. John Lang, civil engineer, was then examined by Mr. Barry, Q.C.—He said that he resided in Limerick, and had been constantly engaged professionally on works in the Shannon. He was well acquainted with the feelings of the people of Limerick on the present subject. There existed great apprehension there of the effects of the present scheme. He did not believe that the canal would be closed to navigation if the railway companies did not purchase it; there was quite sufficient trade upon it to keep it there. There were large mills on the Shannon which must depend for their supplies to the canal being properly worked. To preserve the inland navigation of the country was an indispensable necessity to Limerick. Had calculated the outlay on the canal, and the amount which would be required to repay this outlay. The company proposed to lay out £330,000 on the purchase. Taking into account the advantage which the canal would be to them, four per cent. was quite sufficient interest for their money. This interest would be accordingly £13,200. The maintenance of the canal would cost £11,636, which two sums amount to £24,836. They would have, to meet this expenditure, house rents, £3,456; tolls, £20,717; pipe-water rates, £2,666; giving a total of £26,837 as a return, which was much more than they required. The entire distance from Limerick to Shannon harbour must be worked by steam tugs.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Malley—The present pipe-water rents were little better than £1,600; but he had estimated them at £2,666, being two-thirds of the £4,000 which a bill at present before Parliament, on the Dublin Water Works, had estimated them at.

Mr. Francis W. Russell, M.P., was then examined, and said that he was member of a large trading firm established in Limerick. If the amalgamation now proposed were formed, the public would find their only protection in a maximum rate of tolls or of freights; such rate, however, to be high enough to enable the companies to keep the canal in proper repair. It would be desirable, with the view of regulating the traffic between the canal and the railway, to establish a differential scale between them.

Major Gavin, M.P., was the next witness called. He had attended a meeting of deputies from the Chamber of Commerce, the Market Trustees, and the Corporation of Limerick, where he found the opinion very decided against an amalgamation. If the amalgamation were permitted, the scale of tolls should be so arranged as to prevent the monopoly from being injurious to public interests. Had heard gentlemen of high mercantile position expressing their opinion that the canal, if thrown upon the market, would soon secure such a class of proprietors as would work it at a profit. The small traders in Limerick were very decided against handing over the canal to the railway companies.

Mr. James Colville, director of the proprietary of the Barrow Navigation, was called upon by Mr. Milward to give evidence in reference to the effects of the sale upon the branch of the canal connected with the Barrow. The Government had, at different times, expended £36,000 on the Barrow Navigation, and £170,000 had been spent, from every source, in keeping it in good order. The receipts amounted to from £3,000 to £4,000 a year, and the expenses to £1,300 a year; so that they were enabled to pay a dividend of £3 per cent. The tolls on the canal had varied from 6d. to 2s. a ton on corn, but the railways propose to charge 4s. a ton, which would entirely shut up the Barrow Company from carrying on any further trade. The proprietors of the Barrow Navigation have been, since 1855, their own carriers. Part of the Barrow Navigation is carried on by steam tugs, in which the company has a vested capital.

Colonel La Touche, chairman of the proprietary of the Barrow Navigation, gave evidence on the same subject. He thought that Mr. Colville had rather underrated the evil effects which would result from the amalgamation. The Barrow Company could not compete with the railway, and the only way to serve the public in the matter was to control the railway companies from charging excessive fares. The freight by water from Dublin to Carlow is 6s. 6d. a ton; by railway, 7s. 6d. a ton.

Lord Taunton, before the committee adjourned for the day, asked Sir Richard Griffith to consider the question of rates with Mr. Stewart, and be prepared to lay, in a distinct form, his opinion before the committee when it reassembled on Monday. He sought this for the information of the committee.

The proceedings thereupon terminated.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN PARLIAMENT-STREET.

A fire of a most destructive character—and, unhappily, attended with loss of life—broke out yesterday morning in the house of Mr. Kellett, hat manufacturer, 26, Parliament-street. Before it could be subdued it spread to No. 27, the office of the *Dublin Evening Mail*, portion of the printing-office of which has been almost completely destroyed; but, owing to the energy of persons employed in the establishment, a considerable quantity of the type was saved and deposited in a house in Exchange-street. The books and documents and the machinery were also saved, but in every other respect the establishment appears to have sustained considerable damage. It is believed the fire originated in the front kitchen of the house 26, which is now a heap of ruins, nothing standing but the front wall, which is in imminent danger of falling, and should be immediately taken down. The house was set in tenements; the shop and parlours were used for the business of Mr. Kellett, the owner. A man named John O'Connor, a tailor, occupied the drawing-room, with his family, consisting of his wife and seven children, all of whom were rescued from the flames. The upper portion of the house was rented by a staymaker, a respectable old woman, named Kenny; her daughter, and a young woman, an apprentice, lived with her. The latter two were saved, but, we lament to say, the old woman has perished in the flames. Her skeleton was found lying upon the rafters of one of the upper floors after the fire was extinguished, the flesh completely burned off, and nothing remaining but a heap of charred and blackened bones. They were placed in a sack and removed to York's livery stables, in Kevin-street, to await the holding of an inquest. It was feared that one of O'Connor's children had also met with the same frightful death, but the rumour was contradicted. The fire was first observed at three o'clock in the morning, by Police-constables Kelly and Doyle, 65 and 41 A, who were on duty in the neighbourhood. They saw the blaze breaking out through the shutters, and by the loud alarm which they raised aroused O'Connor and his family, who had barely time to escape through the drawing-room window, as the fire had caught the ceiling of the shop, and almost immediately afterwards showed itself in the room where the family had been sleeping. O'Connor's son, a young man about twenty years of age, first escaped by leaping from the drawingroom window, a height of about 16 feet. There was no ladder or fire-escape at hand, but police constables, assisted by Michael Brennan, porter, at the City Hall, and a few other persons who assembled, held out a large coat under one of the windows, while O'Connor, standing on the window-sill, dropped his 6 children, one by one into it, who were thus preserved from all injury. A covered car which had been passing was then backed under the window, and O'Connor and his wife escaped by getting on its roof. Mrs. Kenny's daughter, meanwhile, was rescued by two police-constables, who, at considerable personal risk, ventured up stairs in the burning building, and took her down. The apprentice girl was saved by O'Connor, who saw her frantically rushing down stairs through smoke and flame; he seized hold of her and brought her into the drawingroom, through the window of which he handed her to persons outside. Had the poor girl, in her terror, been permitted to go to the end of the stairs, her death would have been imminent, as the hall and lower part of the house were by this time enveloped in fire. The engines speedily arrived, and, by pouring upon the burning premises large quantities of water, prevented the fire from extending to the office of the *Daily Express* on the one side, and to the house of Mr. Kane, tailor and draper, on the other. St. Mary's parish engine arrived at 3-20; the Sun, 3-25; Police engine, 3-30; Corporation, ditto; Royal Exchange, 3-35; West of England, 3-40; National, ditto; St. Anne's, ditto; Werburgh's parish engine, 3-50. The Globe arrived at 3-40, but did not play upon the fire until after four. There was a good supply of water from two fire plugs in the neighbourhood, and also from watering carts which brought it from the Liffey. The Lord Mayor arrived at a quarter past three, and remained until six, when the fire was completely extinguished. Much kindness was shown to the sufferers by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who opened their houses for their reception. We understand the house 26, in which the fire originated, is insured in the National Insurance Office for £400, and Mr. Kellett's stock, &c., at £600 in the same office. The *Evening Mail* establishment, it was stated, is also insured. There was a large party of police of the B, A, and C divisions present, under the command of Superintendent Rapson, and Inspectors Louth, Boyle, and Ward. The officers on duty at the Castle had the guard ready to act if necessary, but they were not called upon.

Thanks.

Sir James Dombrain begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for the relief of the poor in Mayo:—

Already acknowledged	£100	7	6
Mrs. Pugh, Fitzwilliam-square	5	0	0
P. Hoy, Esq., Athlone,	1	0	0
G. M'Dowell, Esq.	1	0	0
Todd, Burns, & Co.	20	0	0
Mrs. Heard, Fitzwilliam-square	1	0	0
Michael Moly, Esq.	1	0	0
Police-constable Nicholas Carden	0	10	0

20, Molesworth-street,
12th May, 1860.

From the Committee of the New Molyneux Asylum and Church for Blind Females—Edward Wright, Esq. LL.D., £20; Loftus Bryan, Esq., £5; Alexander Reid, Esq., £2; Hull B. Reid, Esq., £2; William B. Brett, Esq., £1.

From the Committee of the Adelaide Hospital—To Mrs Hughes, for £2, per Dr. Ryan, Waterloo-terrace.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

On the Queen's birthday, on Friday next, all the troops in the various garrisons will assemble in review order, and will fire a *feu-de-joi* in honour of the occasion.

FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE.—The band of the 22nd will, by permission of Colonel Harding, C.B., perform in Fitzwilliam-square, from four to six o'clock this evening, weather permitting.

The fine bands of the 3rd King's Own Light Dragoons and the 26th Cameronians will perform at the Flower Show in Mountpleasant-square, on Wednesday next.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—The Right Rev. Charles Thomas Longley, Bishop of Durham, who had been nominated to the Archbishopric of York, rendered vacant by the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Musgrave, was born at Rochester in 1794.

THE 87TH SOUTH CORK LIGHT INFANTRY MILITIA.—This regiment assembled at Bandon on the 1st for training, and presents a very satisfactory muster of 26 officers and 480 promising young men, the whole of the effectives attending with the exception of 40.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—During the past week large numbers of persons, principally belonging to the farming classes, natives of Carlow and the adjoining districts of the Queen's County, left the Carlow and Athy Railway stations, on their way to the "Far West."

Parliamentary Business.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS AND ORDERS OF THE DAY, WHICH NOW STAND IN THE ORDER BOOK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR THIS WEEK.

MONDAY, 14TH MAY.

Refreshment Houses and Wine Licences Bill; committee [Progress 10th May].

Sir John Barnard's Act, &c. Repeal Bill; adjourned debate on second reading [19th April].

Newspapers Conveyance, &c. Bill; second reading.

Customs Acts; further consideration of resolution 13 [6th March] (Malt Duty).

Customs Acts; committee. [Progress 2nd April].

Ways and Means; report.

Supply; committee.

Ways and Means; committee.

Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill; committee.

Poor Relief, &c. (Ireland), Bill; second reading.

Law of Property Bill [Lords]; as amended, to be considered.

Malicious Injuries to Property Act Amendment Bill; third reading.

Mr. Black—To ask Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer when the new bronze penny will be ready for issue; and if the distribution is to be made in England and Ireland by the National Banks of these kingdoms, by what machinery the distribution will be made in Scotland.

Lord William Graham—To ask the Secretary of State for War whether the land, or a portion of it, which has recently been bought at a high price by Government for the defences of Portsmouth, was not formerly in the possession of Government, and sold by them a few years back at a comparatively cheap rate. Whether there was not, at the time of selling such land, an official plan for the defence of Portsmouth, embracing such land, in the hands of Government, or of the military authorities. And whether he will lay upon the table of the House a return of the price at which the land was sold; the price at which the land has been rebought; and the name of the official who sanctioned the sale.

General Upton—To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, if he will furnish a statement of the amount which has been, up to this time, expended out of the sum of £20,000 voted last year for the improvement of Portpatrick harbour; a similar statement with respect to the sum of £5,000 voted for Donaghadee; and by what time it may be expected that the improvements referred to will be completed.

Mr. Andrew Stewart—To ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether Government have turned their attention to collections of money being made, there chiefly, as well as in other parts of the Empire, for the use of the Sovereign of the Papal States; whether they believe that such may be used, or means adopted otherwise, for enlisting subjects of her Majesty for the army of that foreign Power; and whether, if such be illegal or irregular, Government will take measures to check any agents in the matter, or to warn those who may enter into such engagements.

Mr. O'Brien—To ask the Secretary of State for War, whether the members of the Council of Military Education hold their appointments, like the Staff of the Horse Guards, for five years only.

Mr. Maguire—Commercial Treaty (France)—Copy of the replies, or addresses in reply, received by the Board of Trade from the various chambers of commerce throughout the United Kingdom, to the circular letter requesting information on different points relating to the introduction of British goods into France under the new Treaty of Commerce, but more particularly as to the classification of manufactured articles, and whether a fair and equitable commutation of ad valorem into specific rates of duty would be possible.

Mr. Ayrton—Masters and Operatives—That the report from the select committee on masters and operatives of 1856 be referred to the select committee on masters and operatives.

Mr. Conolly—Military Stations (Ireland)—Address for returns of the names of all military stations in Ireland, and all lands, positions, tenements, and messuages held by the Military or Ordnance Department, particularising, in a tabular form, the acreable extent of each, and the tenure by which it is held and possessed, whether by lease or in fee; and of all stations or properties possessed by the War or Ordnance Departments in Ireland where rights of fishery are claimed or intended to be claimed by the War or Ordnance Department, or let or intended to be let by said departments.

Mr. Abel Smith—Poor Law (Medical Relief)—Return of the Medical Officers under the Poor Law Acts, showing the name of each Union, names of districts into which divided, population of each district, area in acres of each district, salary paid to each medical officer, stating the amount of annual salary or amount of fee when paid by case; the return to be made up to the year ended at Lady Day, 1860.

Colonel Sykes—East India (Financial Measures, &c.)—Address for copies of correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Madras on proposed financial measures in India. And of despatches of the Secretary of State for India on recall of Sir Charles Trevelyan.

Sir Henry Stracey—East India (Army)—Address for copy of any correspondence which has taken place between the India Board and the Secretary of State for War, on the subject of officers recommended by the Governor-General of India and Lord Clyde for the companionship of the Bath.

In Committee on Refreshment Houses and Wine Licences Bill:

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer—To move amendments for the purpose of restricting the sale of wine not to be consumed on the premises to wine in bottle only (clause 1); of exempting open shops from the obligation to to take out refreshment licences (clause 7); to give to applicants for wine licences, and to parties objecting, a right of being heard (clauses 12 and 13); to limit such licences in places having a population over 10,000 houses of £20 a year and upwards (clause 4); to enlarge the grounds of veto by the magistrates (clause 19); to assimilate the hours of opening and closing to those of beerhouses (clause 24); to improve the definition of offences entailing penalty (clause 26); to provide, in certain cases, for the disqualification of the premises (clause A); and for certain other purposes.

Sir William Miles—Clause 12, page 6, line 41, after "persons," insert "and such Lord Mayor, or Metropolitan Police Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace, before signing such notice of objection, shall summon the person applying for such licence, before them, to show cause why such objection should not be made, and after hearing shall, if they think fit, forward the objection to the supervisor."

Mr. Sullivan—On motion for going into committee on County Prisons (Ireland) Bill, to move—That this House will, upon this day six months, resolve itself into the said committee.

Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill; second reading.

Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill; second reading.

Emblements, &c. (Ireland Bill; committee.

Registration of Births, &c. (Ireland) (No. 2) Bill; second reading.

Land Improvement (Ireland) Bill; second reading.

Census (England) Bill; committee.

Census (Ireland) Bill; committee.

Conveyance of Voters, &c., Bill; adjourned debate on amendment (18th April) on second reading.

Charitiy Trustees Bill; second reading.

Registration of Births, &c. (Ireland) Bill; second reading.

Piers and Harbours Bill; committee.

Coroners Bill (Sir George Lewis); second reading.

Husband and Wife Relation Law Amendment (Scotland) Bill; second reading.

Roman Catholic Charities Bill; committee.

Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill; second reading.

Sir George Brooke Pechell—To ask the Secretary to the Admiralty if any steps have been taken (on the recommendation of the late Naval Commission) to abolish the present system of sharing freight money for the conveyance of specie, jewels, or treasure, on board her Majesty's ships; one-fourth share being paid to the admiral on the station, two-fourths to the captain of the ship who signed the bill of lading or receipt for the same, and the remaining one-fourth share only being paid to Greenwich Hospital for the use of the institution.

Sir Andrew Agnew—On the motion for going into committee on Roman Catholic Charities Bill—To move that this House will, upon this day six months, resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Secretary Herbert—Army Estimates (in Committee of Supply).

Mr. MacEvoy—On going into committee of supply on Army Estimates—To move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she may be graciously pleased to order that those officers in the army who have been promoted from the ranks may be allowed to reckon their previous services in the ranks, in the same manner as is now permitted to Paymasters and Quartermasters, so as to enable them to avail themselves of the 30th section of the Royal Warrant of the 14th day of October, 1858, which regulates the retirement of combatant officers in the Army and Ordnance Corps.

Mr. Butt—On going into committee of supply, to ask the Secretary of State for War, if it be the case that the medical officers of the Army, during the service of their regiments in India, are deprived of the advantages both as to pay and rank granted to medical officers by her Majesty's recent Warrant; and, if so, whether it is intended to adopt any steps to remedy this.

Colonel Lindsay—On going into committee of supply on Army Estimates—To call the attention of the House to the Army Promotion Warrant of October, 1858, in respect to the position of certain general officers who accepted promotion on half-pay, in accordance with the terms of the general order of the 25th day of April, 1826, and are now receiving only the half-pay of their former regimental commissions; to the position of field officers placed upon half-pay upon their removal from staff appointments, on the expiration of five years' staff service; and also to the medical warrant of the 1st day of October, 1858, in respect to its retrospective action upon certain efficient medical officers.

Mr. John Locke—On going into committee of supply on Army Estimates—To call the attention of the House to the claims of the artificers of the Land Transport Corps, enlisted during the Crimean war, for the non-fulfilment of the conditions under which they were so enlisted; and to ask the Secretary of State for War whether it is the intention of the Government to satisfy those claims, or to cause an enquiry to be made respecting them.

Mr. Henry Seymour—On going into committee of supply, to call the attention of the House to the state of the Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Ireland.

Sir John Trelawny—On going into committee on Army Estimates, to call attention to the effect of selection of lieutenant-colonels of regiments upon the relative positions of the guards and line in cases of exchange; and to ask whether the grade of salaried full colonels might not be abolished (as regards the future) without disadvantage, and so as to effect a considerable saving; whether aide-de-camps are subjected to adequate examination (as in a certain foreign service), and whether they have regimental pay when not on regimental duties; whether there is any ground for a difference between guards and line as to the necessity of certain officers going on half-pay before they can go on the staff; and whether it is true that any guards officers have as much as eight months' leave for the year.

Sir Robert Peel—In committee of supply on Army Estimates, vote No. 5, for the Volunteer Corps, to move an amendment with a view of reducing the estimate of the charge for Volunteer corps during the ensuing financial year.

Captain Jervis—In committee of supply on Army Estimates, to call the attention of the House to the condition of the General and Commanding Officers of the Ordnance Corps.

Sir Stafford Northcote—In committee of supply on Army Estimates—To move that the vote for fortifications be deferred until the House is in possession of the views of the Government with regard to the military defences of the country.

Sir Frederick Smith—In committee of supply on Army Estimates—to move that the vote for fortifications be postponed until the House has had before it, for the period of one week, a detailed statement, such as was presented to it in the estimate of 1859-60 and in previous estimates, of the manner in which the amount asked to be voted is to be applied.

Mr. Griffith—In committee of supply on army estimates, vote 3, to ask the Secretary of State for War for some information on the subject of the recent regulation enabling cavalry officers to obtain chargers from the service horses of the regiment.

Sir Frederick Smith—Gun and Mortar Boats (Navy)—Select committee to inquire into the circumstances which have caused the alleged defective state of a considerable number of the gun and mortar boats and vessels of the Royal Navy.

Lord Naas—To call the attention of the House to the state of the convict establishment at Bermuda, as detailed in the report laid before Parliament; and to ask the Secretary of State for the Home department, whether it is the intention o Government to send any more convicts to that Island.

Public Charities Bill; second reading.

Mr. Hardy—To move the following clauses:—All places licensed as refreshment houses, or open at any time between ten of the clock of the night, and four o'clock of the following morning for public refreshment, resort, and entertainment, shall be subject to the same supervision and control of constables and officers of police, and penalties and forfeitures in respect of the same, as are provided by any acts with respect to houses licensed for the sale of beer or spirituous liquors to be consumed on the premises. Every person licensed to keep a refreshment house under this act who shall (without a licence for that purpose) provide or sell to or permit or suffer to be sold within such refreshment house any intoxicating liquor, or shall knowingly suffer any unlawful games or gaming therein, or knowingly suffer prostitutes, thieves, or drunken and disorderly persons to assemble at or continue in or upon his premises, shall, upon conviction thereof before two justices, pay for the first offence, a fine not exceeding forty shillings; for the second offence, five pounds; and for every subsequent offence a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or be subject to a forfeiture of his licence, at the discretion of the justices before whom he shall be convicted; and in case of such forfeiture of his licence, such person shall be disqualified for the space of one year then next ensuing from obtaining a fresh licence; and such fresh licence, if obtained within the said year, shall be absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes.

Mr. Bentinck—On motion for second reading of Sir John Barnard's Act, &c., Repeal Bill, to move, that it be read a second time upon this day six months.

In Committee on Customs Acts—

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer—To move the following resolution:—Duty on paper to cease on and after the 16th day of August, 1860, resolved—That the duties of customs now chargeable on the articles undermentioned, on their importation into Great Britain and Ireland, shall, on and after the 16th day of August, 1860, cease and determine.

In Committee of Ways and Means—

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer—To move resolutions relating to excise licences, malt credit, hop credit, and British chicory.

Mr. Robertson—When the changes and alterations in the newspaper postage stamps are proposed, to move:—That the postage stamp on newspapers not exceeding two ounces in weight, and not exceeding one penny in price, shall be one halfpenny.

Mr. Ker Seymer—To insert the following resolution:—That it shall be lawful for spirit merchants to sell spirits in bottles containing not less than one-sixth part of a gallon, such spirits not to be consumed on the premises.

Mr. Hennessy—On second reading of Poor Relief, &c., (Ireland) Bill, to move that it be read a second time upon this day six months.

Mr. Wyld—To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Earl of Elgin, while at Tientsin, made any arrangements with the Chinese authorities for the appointment of foreign inspectors of customs at the open ports, and reserved the right of filling eleven such appointments; and, if so, why the correspondence relating to those appointments was not printed in the blue book of his mission: if there is any objection to lay this correspondence upon the table of the House, together with the despatch from Lord Elgin, announcing the appointment to the Chinese Customs of the Secretary to his Lordship's Embassy: and if there is any objection to lay upon the table of the House copies of the correspondence from Mr. Bruce on the subject of the Chinese Customs Foreign Inspectorship, especially as regards the ports of Canton and Swatow.

Mr. Slaney—Recreation Grounds—That it is expedient her Majesty's Government, or Parliament, should take steps to inquire how best adequate open spaces in the vicinity of our increasing populous towns, as public walks and places of exercise and recreation, may be provided and secured; and to encourage and direct efforts, by private subscriptions, voluntary rates, or public grants, to carry out such objects.

Mr. Cobbett—Office of Coroner—To call the attention of the House to the report of the select committee on the office of Coroner; and to move for leave to bring in a bill in conformity with the recommendations in the report of the said committee.

Sir John Walsh—On second reading of Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill, to move that it be read a second time upon this day six months.

Irish Fairs.

CASTLEBAR FAIR (COUNTY MAYO).

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CASTLEBAR FAIR, FRIDAY EVENING.—The May fair of this town was held on this day, and, although a very old fair, it has never been well attended either by buyers or sellers. There were very few prime lots offered for sale, and cattle in general were in a very bad condition. The only cattle that were any way plenty were milchers and springers. The former averaged from £5 to £8, and the latter ranged from about £6 to £7, with a pretty brisk demand. Sheep in good condition went high, yearlings from £1 15s. to £2. There were very few heifers or bullocks on the green. During the day the North Mayo Militia, now numbering 300 strong, under the command of Captain Ernest Knox, marched through the fair fully accoutred, with their colours floating and their band at their head, presenting a most soldierlike appearance.

ENNISKILLEN FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THURSDAY, MAY 10.—This was the largest fair that has been in the North-west for some time past. There was a very large supply of cattle and a great demand for good stock. There were buyers from Meath, Derry, Tyrone, and Cavan counties. The prices of springers were various, according to quality. Some were sold so high as £17 a head; the middling class ranged from £8 10s. to £13 each. Some were sold so low as £5 10s., but they were of a poor description. The scarcity of fodder during the winter has sensibly told in the appearance of cattle generally. Dry cattle went high; cows for grass, from £7 to 10 guineas.

THE MAY FAIR AT DROGHEDA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SATURDAY EVENING.—The preparations for our fair on Monday next are being busily proceeded with during the past week, and as it draws towards the day, the town presents a lively appearance. From Thursday last dealers from all parts of the country have been pouring in by every train and steam boat, and it is expected by to-night all the hotels and lodging houses in the town will be filled. A great number of fine hunters and carriage horses are stabled in the different hotel yards, &c., through the town, and horned cattle and sheep are to be seen in considerable numbers grazing in the fields at each entrance to the town. A great transaction of business is anticipated, as this is the largest and most important of all our fairs. The weather is most favourable, the temperature being very mild—shower and sunshine coming alternately, in lively succession.

My Bordered Scotch Tweed Trousers, for Fifteen shillings, all wool will be found excellent value; a variety in the Ready-made department. RICHARD ALLEN, 28, Lower Sackville-street.

☞ Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Office or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

N.B.—Prompt Payment is the Life of Trade.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

MESSRS. C. and J. DAY, may be confidentially consulted on all cases of nervous, mental, or physical debility, including the many attendant ruinous forms and symptoms of disease, acquired during the critical passage from youth to manhood. Messrs. Day's treatment of all diseases resulting through excess or imprudence, comprising all stages of debility, impaired hearing or memory, trembling of the hands or limbs, involuntary blushing, unaccountable exhaustion, dimness of sight, general languor, weakness in the back or loins, and all the many infirmities incident to youth and maturity, is acknowledged, during a practice of many years in Dublin, to be unrivalled for its wonderful and salutary effects; patients having been under their care for two or three days, evince, by buoyancy of spirits, renewed energy, and change of demeanour.

Messrs. DAY have also given a great portion of their time to study of scorbutic, skin and other pernicious diseases requiring confidential treatment.

Fee—Ten Shillings.
A guarantee given for the Cure.

Country Patients, by forwarding the fee, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night; on Sundays till Two o'clock. Observe the address.

27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Plated Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of [illegible] that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Refixing a Tooth, 2s. 6d.; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, [illegible] Mr. W. EGAN, Dentist, brother and successor to [illegible] Egan, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the [illegible] ginal, and invaluable invention, consisting in the [illegible] the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulc[illegible] as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold [illegible] extraordinary advantages to be derived by the [illegible] [illegible] Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from [illegible]), Dublin. [illegible]

N.B.—Instructions [illegible] to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most [illegible] principle on payment of a remuneration.

Foreign Intelligence.

ITALY.
GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION.

Turin, May 8.—I can now inform you that Garibaldi has really left with 1,500 followers, amongst whom are several Sicilian exiles, mostly men illustrious by birth or military genius, or by some attribute that has made them dear to Italy. The method by which Garibaldi succeeded in spite of the vigilance of the Government, was as follows :—Many enthusiastic youths had demanded permission to leave as colonists for the island of Sardinia ; others to leave for Malta ; and in a free country like this the permission could not be withheld. Hence the presence of so many young Lombards and Bolognese in Genoa was explicable. On Saturday, just about midnight, some forty men, all armed, all well known and of good repute, presented themselves on board of two commercial steamers belonging to the Rubattino company, and demanded that the vessels should be consigned to them, and as the Lombardo happened to have her steam up—for she had intended to sail at break of day—she had nothing to do but to start, taking the Piemonte in tow. The captains and crews of the two vessels soon comprehended what was in the wind, and, having refused further obedience, were all put into the boats, and thus suffered to regain their homes. Garibaldi (who you know is a post captain in rank) hereupon assumed the command of the Lombardo, and another navigator of the same stamp as himself—as bold a soldier, too—Nino Brixio, took the command of the Piemonte. In the offing and off the coast of Genoa were boats laden with biscuit and arms, whilst the men who intended taking part in this bold expedition were picked up here and there as they came off from the shore in boats. Several of the adventurers had really left before for Sardinia and Malta ; and should he succeed in effecting a landing on the coast of Sicily, Garibaldi will soon have some 2,500 soldiers of his own, most of whom have fought already, like their chiefs, at Rome and in Lombardy. In case any single Neapolitan man-of-war bears down on the two steamers, and summons them to surrender, Garibaldi and Brixio mean to obey, to approach the pursuer, taking care to have the boats in the water and manned in the meantime. They will then propose to the Neapolitan commander to make common cause with them in the name of their united country. But, should this officer refuse, and resort to force, the men in the boats, although unprovided with artillery, will attempt to board the enemy's vessel, and take or sink it. You see the enterprise is a bold one. We are most anxious here, and are impatiently expecting some intelligence. We are half afraid that Garibaldi's desperate courage will not suffice alone to secure his triumph.

Baron Canofari, the Neapolitan resident Minister at this Court, went yesterday to Count Cavour's, when not finding him at home he hurried off to Farini's. Here he protested in the name of his Government against these proceedings, and declared that if satisfaction were denied him he had orders to demand his passports. Farini replied that he would wait for the President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs before hearing the protest ; that, for his own part, he advised his Excellency to take the matter more coolly, seeing how much stronger his master, the King of Naples, was than the invading band, and seeing also how tranquil Sicily was, as all Europe had been repeatedly assured ; it was evident that Garibaldi would either have to return or would find the people hostile to him ; it would be accordingly more easy for the Neapolitan army, which on the frontiers of Umbria and the Marches evinced such martial ardour, to beat him. The Sardinian Government, he went on to say, had, notwithstanding the provocations offered it on the confines of the Romagnas, done all it could to prevent this expedition, but without success. As, out of respect for liberty, it had allowed contributions in money to be sent to Lamoriciere, the ally of Naples—money clearly intended to prepare war against Piedmont—so, out of respect for liberty, it had been compelled to allow the preparation of things that possibly were not over-friendly to the Neapolitan Government. I do not know whether Signor Canofari will be satisfied with this answer, but I do know that he has entered his protest, and that in conversation with his friends he feigns indifference, so confident is he that Garibaldi will be caught. He says he has informed his Government, and that for several days past Neapolitan cruisers have been on the look-out for him.

The King returned last night. This morning, before the Chamber of Deputies met for its public sitting, a Cabinet Council was held. The King heard with pleasure that Lamoriciere, the Pope's general, had threatened to invade the Romagnas. "So much the worse for him," was his Majesty's remark, in a dry tone ; "I have just received a batch of thirty-six Arab horses, and shall be able to teach them to stand fire. I hope some of them will turn out good chargers."—"Daily News" Correspondent.

The "Siecle" publishes a letter from M. Joseph Ricciardi, a friend of Garibaldi, giving the following particulars respecting the departure of the expedition to Sicily :—

"Genoa, May 8.

"The evening before last, I and several others were at General Garibaldi's, at Quarto, and at 10 o'clock we took boats to go on board the steamers Piemonte and Lombardo, which were to arrive from Genoa with the principal body of the expedition. Five hours passed without any vessel coming in sight, and it was not till 3 o'clock in the morning that the two steamers at last made their appearance, and the embarcation took place. Notwithstanding my delicate health, and in spite of General Garibaldi's counsels, I had persisted in my determination to go with him, for the very simple reason that my name is subscribed to the proclamations addressed to the inhabitants of the kingdom of Naples ; but five hours passed in the open air during a very cold night, and without a cloak, brought back all my pains, and, to my great chagrin, I was obliged to return to Genoa, whence I now address you. I knew that the expedition sailed yesterday morning at seven o'clock, and by this time it must have joined the Giglio, manned by a good number of resolute men, and laden with arms and ammunition, procured at Leghorn and at Elba. From what I was able to see on board the Lombardo, I estimate at about 1,200 the number of volunteers who responded to Garibaldi's call. I even noticed a few soldiers and some officers in uniform. I will tell you on this subject that it was found necessary to confine the garrison of Genoa to their barracks, to prevent the soldiers joining the expedition in such numbers as to give the affair a very serious aspect. Such is the confidence inspired by Garibaldi that no one doubts the success of the glorious enterprise on which the fate of Italy depends. I authorise you to publish all the details here given, even with my signature. There is some question of a second expedition, but I think the first will suffice."

The *Opinion Nationale* also gives some particulars contained in a letter which it had received :—

"It was,' says an eye-witness, and the author of this letter, a deeply affecting scene. They assembled in a beautiful night at a villa on the sea shore, at some leagues from Genoa. They were, I am told, about 2,000 in number, but what is certain is that all the alleys of the immense garden were filled with groups of volunteers, who moved down to the beach laden with muskets and cases of ammunition, which they placed on board boats for conveyance to the vessels in the offing, and all this without a word being spoken, except a few necessary orders given almost in a whisper. Every one was serious ; there were no cries, none of the enthusiasm of parade, but on every countenance the expression of strong energy and deep conviction. It is only when at sea that Garibaldi will issue his orders. He must have had some brilliant plan in his head, which he has not hitherto revealed to any one, for his countenance was radiant. They left some hours after midnight, favoured by the most delightful weather."

The same letter states that Garibaldi takes with him his only son, regretting, as he said, that he had not ten, in order to take them all. George Manin, son of the President of the Republic of Venice, also accompanies him, and will be specially attached to his person. Another letter says :—

"Three steamers were lying in the offing, to which the men were conveyed in detachments from various points along a range of four or miles of coast. The concentration of any large body on a given spot was avoided, not to bring additional perplexity on the Government, who has shut its eyes to whatever Garibaldi has been planning for the last three weeks, but whose sympathy, of course, can assume no more tangible form. The scene at the Foce, near Genoa, was exciting in the extreme. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, and the semi-reserve with which the movements of the expeditionary force had been invested, nearly 5,000 persons of all ranks flocked to the beach to bid the gallant adventurers God speed. Genoa gave 200 of her best marksmen from the Society del Tiro Nazionale; the rest were from all parts of the Peninsula, as the dialects you heard on every side, in the medley of cheers and leave-taking, amply testified. As usual with Garibaldi's volunteers, they were of every grade and calling—nobles, soldiers, artists, physicians, down to peasants and workmen—all young and vigorous, and perfectly aware that, with such a leader, no child's play lies before them. They were in plain clothes, but their uniforms, with arms, ammunition, &c., were already on board ship. They are to wear the scarlet tunic so identified in the Neapolitan's imagination with Garibaldi's successes over them in 1849, when the mere sight of one of the red *diavoli* used to inspire panic."

The Baron Talleyrand, French Minister at Turin, has replied to the reproach of his Government for not having taken means to keep them better informed of Garibaldi's movements, that Garibaldi left his villa, in the vicinity of Genoa, at three in the morning, and embarked on board his yacht with 50 officers, 1,400 men, two batteries of artillery, &c., the Sardinian Government must have been well aware of his intentions, but it had taken no steps to prevent the embarkation. The Neapolitan Consul at Genoa has also remonstrated with the Governor of Genoa, for having permitted the departure of the expedition. "What could I do," replied the functionary, "with my 100 gensdarmes ?" "But why did you not call out the garrison ?" "I was obliged to forbid the troops to leave their barracks, or they would have followed Garibaldi."

FRANCE.

Paris, Friday Evening.—The speculation here was that Garibaldi would effect a landing in Calabria, and march from the Gulf of Otranto on Naples, raising the whole country, which is now without troops. The Vienna telegram (9th May) states his being already on Sicilian soil, with the vanguard of 600 picked men. It is now hop[illegible] attempt smothering the island, and while Etna a[illegible] [illegible] within it Sicily cannot be made to consume its own smoke according to Act of Parliament.

The anti-British writers at Paris and Brussels impeach our Consul at Genoa as having aided this small armada, and given it, at least, his blessing, if nothing more substantial. If all who bid good speed to the relieving force are to be made directly responsible for so dreadful a result as the final overthrow of bayonet rule in this part of Europe, the impeachment must take a wide range.

I have to confirm in every point what I wrote yesterday about a combined movement in Servia, Bosnia, and part of Bulgaria, for a junction with the Moldo-Wallachs, the outbreak only dependent on the hourly expected death of Prince Milosch. So menacing is the condition of Thessaly and Macedonia that French cruisers from the Levant squadron having appeared along the coast, the Sultan has begged of this Government to withdraw its flag from those waters, lest it become a signal for insurrection. A large Russian army (30,000) is not far from the Pruth, and all the available troops of Turkey are near Widden. There are only 10,000 soldiers left at Constantinople.

Benedek has left Hungary in despair. Every Hungarian named by the Kaiser to sit in his State Council of 48 has point blank refused the appointment. The Primate of Hungary was not named ; the Rauscher, who holds a pastoral staff at Vienna, figures prominently. The political feeling of these two archbishops are opposite as the poles.

NAPLES.

A letter from Vienna of the 8th, in the *Cologne Gazette*, says :—

"Prince Petrulla, the Neapolitan Ambassador, yesterday received despatches from his Government, which he at once communicated to Count de Rechberg. The King's Government appears to find itself in a state of great perplexity. Independently of the insurrection in Sicily, which is not yet put down, the Western Powers have recently made representations to the King through their Ambassadors, and renewed their demand for a change of system, and that the wishes of his subjects should be satisfied by the adoption of wise reforms. The Court will not hear of any concession, and the King is decided on remaining faithful to the policy of his father. On the other hand, fears are entertained that the refusal to yield to the counsels of the Western Powers may re-act in Sicily; as, in that case, those Powers would not prevent Garibaldi from reaching the scene of the insurrection. The party of the Prince of Syracuse is gaining adherents. The opposite party is that of the Queen Dowager and of the King, between whom no accord exists, except on the single point that any movement in favour of liberal reforms must be put down by force. On other points the party is divided by a thousand intrigues."

Liberty of the Press in Saxe Gotha.—On the 5th inst., the editor of the daily paper published in Gotha, M. Stollberg, was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment for inserting an article in his journal which was considered to be an affront to a reigning German Sovereign. The Emperor of Austria was the potentate in question, and it was considered no palliation of the offence that the unfortunate editor had only copied the article from the London "Times." A short time since another German editor was similarly sentenced for the same kind of offence.

CORONATION OF THE KING OF NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

A letter from Stockholm, dated May 4, describes the coronation of the King, which took place in the Cathedral on the preceding day :—

"When the royal personages are seated the members of the procession gradually subside into their appointed places, and the organ, whose solemn tones had during this time been filling the vaulted roof, suddenly ceases to play. At this moment their Majesties fall upon their knees, offering up a lengthened prayer to the Almighty. The bishops, who, on the entrance of the royal personages, had saluted them with words of spiritual welcome, severally take their parts in the appointed service, and the Primate preaches the coronation sermon.

"A coronation anthem, which I understand to have been composed for the occasion, follows the sermon of the Archbishop. On the choir singing the words, 'Come forward and receive the burden of the golden fillet,' the King leaves his chair, lays aside his princely coronet and mantle, and beckons the knights of the Order of the Seraphim to approach. The point of chief interest has at length arrived. The Archbishop and Privy Councillor Fahraens, Minister of Justice, taking hold of the coronation robe on either side, place it upon the person of the King, who instantly falls upon his knees, at the same time placing his right hand upon the leaves of a Bible, open at the first page of the Gospel of St. John. In this attitude his Majesty, repeating the words after the Minister of Justice, swears to rule the people of Sweden in accordance with the constitution of the kingdom, to shape his path according to the teachings of Christianity, to be just and merciful. A short enough formula of oath, but distinctly and impressively worded.

"After thus pledging himself to keep inviolate the constitution of the country, to be a good Christian, and to do that which is lawful and proper, the King receives the unguent, and with it is raised to the full dignity of divine right. Rising from his knees, the King, with the regal purple flowing around in heavy folds, ascends the throne, where the crown is placed upon his head by the Archbishop and Minister of Justice conjointly. A prayer is pronounced by the former, asking for the blessings of God upon the King, both in this world and the world to come ; and this, with slight variation, is repeated at the presentation to his Majesty of the ball, the sword, the key, and the sceptre. At length his Majesty has realised the child's idea of a King. He is seated on the throne, with his crown upon his head, the ermine upon his shoulders, the sceptre in his right hand, the ball in his left, and the sword glittering in the hand of a stately courtier at his side. The key is in attendance somewhere else, I have no doubt, though lost to eyes of mine. But this is too much of a good thing, even for a king. Divesting himself of all the regal paraphernalia, save the crown and purple robe, he distributes ball, sword, key, and sceptre to his faithful ministers and generals clustering round. At this juncture the chief herald of the realm ascends the steps of the throne, and, standing at the feet of the King, cries out, in a sonorous voice, 'Carl XV. is now crowned king over the countries of Svea and Gotha, and the provinces in subjection to them. He and none else!' The trumpets flourish, the big drums boom, and the cathedral vaults resound with the one cry of the assembled subjects, 'Long live Carl XV.' The royal welcome is taken up by the cannons outside the edifice, which announce the enthronement of their King to the shouting and excited thousands in the streets. In the church the singing of the jubilant psalm following the herald's proclamation is accompanied by the deep boom of distant salves of artillery."

CHINA.

Hongkong, March 30.—The consternation caused by the increased activity of the rebel bands in various important districts has been noticed in previous communications, but serious injury to trade is now resulting from these movements. Business at Shanghai is almost entirely suspended by the extreme danger in which the city of Hangchow is of being taken by a strong force of rebels. At Canton, likewise, the injurious influence of their vicinity is much felt.

The neck of land on the opposite side of this harbour has been occupied by the British, under an arrangement to leave it made with the Governor-General of the two Kwangs, and her Majesty's 31st and 44th Regiments are now encamped there. It is under the control of the military authorities.

The arrivals of troops from India now follow each other in quick succession, and her Majesty's troopship Simoom has also appeared. A strong force is on the eve of the departure for the North, to occupy Chusan. His Excellency Sir Hope Grant leaves to-morrow for Shanghai in the chartered Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Granada, and the French Admiral (Page) follows in a couple of days after. No part of the French force from Europe has yet arrived. There seems to be little doubt of the Chinese Government being determined to make no concession to the allied Ministers, but to resist by force of arms any demonstration on the part of the forces of the two countries, though it is rumoured that the Emperor personally is pacifically disposed. It is said he cannot control Sangkolinsin, whom he dreads, or the strong war party now dominant at Pekin.

Dates from Japan come down to the 16th inst. The two murdered Dutch captains had been buried with much pomp, some of the high Japanese officials being present. Affairs, however, are in an unsatisfactory state in that country at present.

Our latest dates are from London, Feb. 10 ; Bombay, Feb. 29 ; Calcutta, Feb. 29 ; Singapore, March 16 ; Sydney, Jan. 14 ; Melbourne, Jan. 17.

THE PAPER DUTY AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

(FROM THE PRESS.)

The reaction against the policy of the Ministry is every week finding louder expression within the walls of Parliament. Last week it showed itself in the virtual discomfiture of the Anti-Church-rate host—this week it is still more strikingly manifested in a question of finance. The third reading of the bill for the repeal of the paper duty was carried in the House of Commons on Tuesday by a bare majority of nine, after a debate of which we shall here only observe that it was most damaging both to the measure and to its authors. Although the majority by which the bill was carried was infinitesimal, yet we have reason to believe that the division did not furnish a just indication of the real opinion of the House of Commons. With that cunning of which he has given so many proofs during the progress of his financial measures, Mr. Gladstone dexterously involved the course of business on Tuesday in uncertainty, which led many of his opponents to believe that the Paper Bill would not be proceeded with before Thursday. These dishonest tactics have achieved a temporary success, but it is satisfactory to know that their triumph will be very brief, for the House of Lords will summarily reject the bill on its second reading.

The amendment condemnatory of the measure will be moved by Lord Monteagle, a member of the Whig party, who, as Mr. Spring Rice, was for some time Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Melbourne's Administration. Lord Monteagle's party connections, his experience as a financier, and his present position as Comptroller of the Exchequer, are excellent qualifications for the performance of the delicate task which he has undertaken. Lord Llanover will probably second the amendment, which will be supported by many Liberal peers, who are desirous of saving their party from the disgrace of impairing the resources of the State by the adoption of Mr. Gladstone's claptrap finance.

The House of Commons on Tuesday night were frequently told by the Government that they were taking an unprecedented course in opposing the third reading of a measure of fiscal relief emanating from the Ministers of the Crown. Similar arguments will probably be used to deter the House of Lords from adopting Lord Monteagle's amendment. Whether the plea be well founded or not it is needless for us to inquire, for the unprecedented conduct of the Government imposes upon the House an unusual responsibility. If it be the first time that such a bill as this has been opposed by Parliament, it must be remembered that it is also the first time that Ministers of the Crown have volunteered, for the sake of an ephemeral popularity, to surrender revenue which is necessary to the exigencies of the State, and which cannot be abandoned without serious danger to the public credit.

THE MILITARY DEFENCE OF THE COLONIES.

The committee appointed to inquire into the principles which should regulate the defences of the Colonies have sent in their report, which was issued on Saturday to the public in the form of a Parliamentary paper. The commission consisted of Mr. George A. Hamilton, Mr. John Robert Godley, and Mr. T. Frederick Elliot. The first two gentlemen sign the report, the third does not agree with it entirely, and appends a memorandum.

The commissioners who sign the report say :—"The first point to which it is our duy to call attention is the fact that the colonies of Great Britain may be said, speaking generally, to have been free from the obligation of contributing, either by personal service or money payment, towards their own defences—a state of things which we believe to have no parallel or precedent in the case of any other organised community of which the history is known." They enlarge a good deal on this, and then state the general principles on which they think alterations on the existing system should be based. These are to the effect that colonies should contribute to the expenses of their own defence. The commissioners embody this principle in a definite scheme which they propose :—

"We propose to divide the colonies (so called) into two classes. The first class would consist of military posts, in which, for objects altogether independent of and distinct from the defence of the particular countries in which they are situated, the Imperial Government thinks it necessary to maintain garrisons. The second class would comprise all the rest of the colonies—that is, all those where troops are stationed primarily, if not exclusively, for the defence of the lives, liberties, and properties of their inhabitants. We propose that, as regards these colonies, the system of defence should be founded on two simple principles—colonial management, and joint contribution at a uniform rate. We propose that the Imperial Government should call upon each colony to decide on the nature of its own defences, and the amount of its garrison, and should offer to assist it by bearing a share (say half, or any other proportion which may be fixed) of the entire cost ; specifying at the same time a maximum sum beyond which this country should not be called upon to contribute without a further agreement. It seems to us essential that this arrangement, if adopted at all, should be uniformly applied ; in other words, that adhesion to it should be a *sine qua non* of our incurring any expense in the defence of a colony of the class now under consideration. If it were adopted, some colonies might choose to form a Militia, or to have corps enlisted for local service, like, *e.g.*, the 'Canadian Rifles.' In these cases they would organise and pay their forces as they might think fit, and the Imperial contributions would be paid into the colonial exchequer without further reference than would be necessary to satisfy ourselves that they were expended in accordance with the agreement. Other colonies might prefer being garrisoned by troops of the line, and paying their fixed share of the entire expense of such troops. In these cases the Imperial Government would first consider whether it could spare them ; and would assure itself that the number asked for was sufficient for its purpose, and not open to the objections which exist to small and scattered garrisons, and also that the force would be adequately provided for as regards pay, allowances, and barracks ; and it would only send the troops in case of there being no objection on any of these grounds. It would also be necessary to have a clear understanding that all troops so sent would be at the disposal of the Imperial Government, in case any emergency should require them to be withdrawn."

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—Saturday.

The Chancellor sat at eleven o'clock.

Ex parte Cady, *in re* Watts, a supposed lunatic.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., on behalf of the petitioner, moved that his lordship would stay the issuing of the commission of lunacy in this case until the first day of next term. His application was grounded on the unsatisfactory state of the medical certificates. His client wished to have the certificate of Dr. Davey, who resided in London, and who was better acquainted with Mrs. Watts, the supposed lunatic, than any medical professional gentleman in this country. In the meantime, he (counsel) suggested that Dr. Corrigan, Dr. Cusack, and Dr. Banks, should hold a consultation on the lady, and report their opinion to Dr. O'Conner, of Cork, under whose professional charge she was at present.

Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the husband of Mrs. Watts, and said he did not object to the motion. The husband of this lady was anxious that the fullest inquiry should be instituted.

His Lordship granted the motion, and directed that the lady should be removed to whatever locality her medical adviser might deem necessary for the good of her health, previous to the issue of a commission.

His lordship having disposed of a few cases of an unimportant nature, adjourned the court to next term.

ROLLS COURT—Saturday.

Parrington v. Costello.

Mr. Blake, Q.C., with whom was Mr. O'Neill, moved in this case, on behalf of Peter Ryan, a third party, for liberty to go into the Master's Office to be examined *inter esse suo* ; or for an issue touching the property in a large quantity of cattle seized by the sequestrators appointed under a decree in this case ; and counsel at the same time moved another motion of a similar nature on behalf of Mrs. Winefred Costello, the defendant. It appeared from the statement of counsel that a personal decree was pronounced against the defendant for £628, which she had received as executrix of her late husband, but that that money was trust property, under her husband's will, for the benefit of his and her children, she having no personal property in the matter.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., with Mr. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., appeared for the plaintiff (who obtained the decree), to resist both motions, on the grounds that the property was that of Mrs. Costello, and not trust property, and that, at all events, four of the children having died, she was entitled, in her own right, to a distributive proportion of their shares. Counsel also went into details of resistance which had been offered by Mrs. Costello's friends, who, it appeared, had assembled in large numbers, with guns and other weapons, at her house, to prevent and oppose the attempts of the sequestrators to effect the seizure ; it also seems that several of the cattle were since sold by Mrs. Costello's sons-in-law at the fair of Thurles. On the other hand, it was contended by counsel for that lady, that the cattle were disposed of *bona fide* to pay head rents, and the proceeds were so applied. The Master of the Rolls, at the conclusion of the arguments, called for a sequestration return which, it appeared, had not been filed, and stated that, when it was brought into court, he would make his order, referring the cases of Ryan and Mrs. Costello to the Master to inquire and report whose property the lands and cattle seized really were. He would require that Ryan should be produced and examined *viva voce*, and that evidence on both sides should be entered into on the subject of the ownership of the property.

His Honour, accordingly, reserves his order until the production of an attested copy of the sequestration return.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—Saturday.

(Before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Kelly v. Smyly.

This case, the particulars of which have been reported in the Irish Times during its progress, was resumed at the sitting of the court. The action was brought to recover £662 for extra work done by the plaintiff for Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., deceased, whose executor is Dr. Smyly, the eminent physician of Dublin, and against whom, as his personal representative, the present proceedings were instituted. Sir Philip, at the instance of his son, the Rev. Josiah Crampton, contracted with Mr. Kelly to build a glebe-house in the county Fermanagh, and stipulated that the plans of the architect should be carried out for a sum of £2,000. This amount the plaintiff admitted payment of, but alleged that he, following the directions of the Rev. Mr. Crampton, effected various improvements outside the distinct terms of the contract, and for which he estimated his expenditure, time, &c., at £662 19s. 10d. The defendant contended that, as no written authority had been given to the plaintiff, he had carried out the said improvements at his own risk and responsibility. The case has been at hearing since the first day of the after sittings, and the jury found for the plaintiff, £300, over and above the £100 paid before.

(Before Mr. Baron Hughes and a Common Jury.)

White v. De Burgh.

The action in this case was instituted to recover damages for an alleged written slander. The plaintiff in the case was Mr. Thomas F. White, and the defendant is Mr. H. De Burgh, residing near Naas. From the statement of the case it appeared the plaintiff had been employed as tithe rent collector for the Rev. Mr. Archer, and as such made an application to the defendant for certain arrears which he alleged were due. Mr. De Burgh thereupon wrote to the Rev. Mr. Archer a letter respecting his dealings with Mr. White, which contained a number of statements alleged to be slanderous. The grievances, however, appeared to be two postscripts, in the following words :—"Mr. White gives me more trouble and annoyance for that small amount of yours than every man put together that I deal with besides for ten times the amount of Mr. White's transactions, and as I feel sure this is not your wish, I take the liberty of troubling you on the subject. I am extremely ill ; I am forbidden even to write letters, much less to calculate complicated accounts which I do not understand, and I think it is the duty of a tithe agent to furnish a proper and satisfactory account of the tithe to each parishioner, showing the proper allowances to which he is legally entitled for poor rates and income-tax, and not to try to take advantage of him by blindfolding him as to his rights, and furnishing, in fact, a false account, by demanding what is not legally due ; and then, if the unfortunate parishioner should happen to make an error at his own side, he is forthwith threatened with a letter of attorney ; but if he happen to make the error the other way, or to pay Mr. White's demands, of course he is at the loss, and perhaps you do not get the overplus." The defendant to this cause of action pleaded three defences. First, that it was not a libel ; next, that it was not published in the defamatory sense imputed ; and, thirdly, that it was a privileged communication.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Mr. Armstrong, Q.C. ; Dr. Townsend, and Mr. Dowse, appeared for the plaintiff. Solicitor—Mr. Cullen.

For the defendant—The Solicitor-General, Mr. Kernan, Q.C. ; and Mr. J. C. Coffey. Solicitors—Messrs. Kernan and Tracy.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon having stated the case, and as the plaintiff was about being examined,

His Lordship said—I do not know if this is the right time to interfere, but I think, Mr. Solicitor, that I would be right in suggesting the propriety of the parties coming to some arrangement.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon observed that Mr. White did not want to put one penny in his pocket by the transaction.

Mr. Baron Hughes—I am sure he does not. I have the pleasure of knowing him for a very long period, and I feel certain his only object in the present proceedings is to remove any imputation which he may think rests upon his character.

The Solicitor-General said he thought the suggestion made by his lordship was both right and just, and he was of opinion that was the proper time to intervene. He had known Mr. White for many years, and he did not think that his object in bringing this action was other than what his lordship suggested. He should have interposed at an earlier period, but that he considered it was only fair Mr. White should have had the benefit of the statement of his leading counsel. Having heard the letter read, it was impossible to say that the action was not maintainable. The case resolved itself into a simple question of damages. The action was not brought, as he understood, with a view to damages, and, therefore, he had not the least hesitation in saying that it appeared to him there rested not the slightest imputation whatever upon the character of Mr. White. Any imputation that might have been supposed to be cast upon it, he, on the part of his client, entirely withdrew. The letter complained of was manifestly written under feelings of irritation. The defendant was a gentleman suffering under ill-health, and, having received a letter from Mr. White, threatening him with certain proceedings, he wrote the letter which he ought never to have written. On his behalf, he (the Solicitor-General) withdrew every imputation which might be supposed to rest upon Mr. White's character.

Baron Hughes expressed himself gratified at the course which the case had taken. A verdict was then entered for the plaintiff, with nominal damages.

Poole v. Thomas.

This was an action for the recovery of £475, on foot of certain promissory notes passed by the defendant to the plaintiff, and also for money lent and paid for the use of the defendant by the plaintiff. The defendant traversed the debt, and pleaded a set-off to the amount of £1,060. The defendant is a clergyman, and the plaintiff a solicitor, resident in England, and stand in the relation of brothers-in-law. When the case was about being opened the defendant consented to withdraw his plea of set-off, and that a verdict should be taken for the plaintiff for the full amount, subject, however, to the result of a reference to the Master of the Court as to the amount actually due on the money counts, and judgment to be marked for the sum found to be due ; but that no execution should issue until the 1st of November next.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. Theobald Purcell. For the defendant—Mr. O'Malley.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Saturday.

SITTINGS IN NISI PRIUS

(Before the Chief Justice and a Common Jury.)

Gray v. Fife.

This was an action for breach of contract. The defendants, Messrs. Fife, are boat builders, and the plaintiff alleged that, having contracted to build a yacht for him, they did not perform their contract in the manner in which they had stipulated.

The case was but partly heard when it was arranged that the matter should be referred to the arbitration of Messrs. M'Curdy and Good.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Armstrong, Q.C., and Buchanan.

For the defendants—Messrs. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Q.C., and Pallas.

SPECIAL JURY CASE.

Alexander M'Mullen v. the London North Western Railway Company.

This was an action brought for breach of contract, and for money had and received. The plaintiffs, the Messrs. M'Mullen, are extensive cattle importers. They alleged that the defendants contracted to carry 188 head of cattle to London from Dublin via Liverpool, in October last, at as cheap a rate as they would be carried by any other route, and for any other person. The cattle were shipped in the Nymph and Hercules, vessels belonging to the defendants; but, in place of proceeding to Liverpool, they were despatched to Holyhead, by reason of which the plaintiffs alleged they had been prevented from obtaining in London, when the cattle arrived, good and marketable accommodation, and also that the cattle had received such injury, while they were detained at Holyhead, as to considerably depreciate their value. The plaintiffs also alleged that the cattle had not been carried by the defendants at as cheap a rate as they would have carried them by any other route and for any other person. The defendants, in reply, denied the allegation that they did not perform their contract as to the rate of carriage, and, with respect to to the change in the original route agreed upon, they pleaded it had taken place with the consent of the plaintiffs.

The case was at hearing when the court rose.

Counsel for the plaintiffs—Messrs. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Q.C. ; Armstrong, Q.C., and Dowse.

For the defendants—The Solicitor-General, Mr. Macdonough, Q.C., and Mr. Stoney.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—SATURDAY.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Michael Tighe, an indoor pensioner of the Royal Hospital, but on leave of absence, was this day brought up in custody of Police-constable 103 E, charged with attempting to murder another pensioner, named William Burbank, under the following circumstances :—

John Clinton, also a pensioner, deposed that on last evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, he was in the room No. 3 of the upper gallery of the Royal Hospital, and in bed at the time. There were there, also, two other pensioners named William Frewen and John Ennis, besides Burbank, when the prisoner Tighe entered the room and asked for something which he had forgot, and which witness understood to be a ladle. Tighe took the article, and then went over to the bed of William Burbank, where he was lying. Tighe called him by name, and clapped him on the shoulder. Burbank immediately sat up in the bed, when Tighe discharged a pistol at him, saying, "that is for you, Orange Bill !" Burbank at once exclaimed that he was shot, and called upon witness and the other parties present to render him assistance; witness would have done so, but feared the violence of the prisoner, for the latter threatened to shoot him also if he attempted to stir; and while holding in his right hand the pistol he had disharged, he put his left hand towards a pocket in his coat, apparently with the intention of taking another pistol therefrom. Tighe then said he would give himself up, and walked out of the room. Witness and his companions then went over to Burbank and found him bleeding profusely in the face. He was immediately brought to hospital, and information having been given to the police, the above-named constable proceeded to Mr. Seeny's public-house in Irwin-street, where he found the prisoner, and arrested him. Tighe at once admitted that he had shot Burbank, and added, that he was willing to die for the act. He then handed the constable a pistol, who also found in his possession 6 balls, 9 caps, and some powder. He was then conveyed to the Station-house. The informations of Frewen and Ennis, the other pensioners present, were also taken, but they merely corroborated the above statement. The prisoner was remanded for one week, in order that the result of the injuries sustained by Burbank might be ascertained. According to the certificate of the doctor who examined the wound, the ball passed by the right wing of Burbank's nose, and lodged in the left jaw, near the caroted artery ; it has not yet been extracted, and he remains in a very dangerous state. Captain Chadwick, of the Royal Hospital, was present during the investigation before the magistrates, and stated, that from his previous knowledge of the parties he believed that a very ill feeling existed between them. Tighe is a powerful man, and was somewhat under the influence of liquor at the time of the above occurrence ; but there is no doubt that he was sufficiently sober to know what he was doing.

Joseph Usher and John Reilly were brought up in custody of Police-constable 25 G, charged with stealing a horse brush from a stable at the rear of a house in Exchange-street, and which was the property of James O'Brien ; also with offering the same in pawn.—Usher was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment or find bail, and Reilly to 17 days' imprisonment in default of bail.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—SATURDAY.

Patrick Mullen was brought up in custody of Police-constable 105 C, charged with stealing a sovereign from Edward Wheeler, a tailor. Very early on Saturday morning complainant went out to get some whiskey, and as none of the regular dealers were open at that hour he found it impossible to get any place where liquor was sold. The prisoner, who turned out to be a "friend in need, and a friend indeed," went up to him, and, seeing his tribulation, generously offered to get him any amount of whiskey he wanted, provided he gave him the money. Complainant at the same time held a sovereign in his hand, which the prisoner snapped and made off with, and having run down a lane and got into a house the pursuer lost sight of him. He was, however, sometime afterwards arrested by the above constable.—The prisoner was sent for trial to the City Sessions.

Bridget Lynch, a noted virago, and who is only a few days out of prison, was brought up in custody of 127 C, charged with having assaulted him and two other constables, on Saturday morning. The prisoner was arrested for disorderly conduct in Moore-street, but she was so violent that he had to call for assistance, when 100 C and 134 C went up to him. The prisoner then kicked and boxed the three constables, and, having caught one of them by the trousers behind, she nearly tore it off him, so that it was with great difficulty she was brought to Frederick-lane Station-house. She was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

The Church.—The Rev. Charles Caulfeild Pepper was, on wednesday last, installed as Prebendary of Kilamory, in the Cathedral Church of St. Canice.—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

INQUEST.

Dr. White held an inquest, on Saturday, upon the body of a woman named Rose Mulvanny, aged about 43 years, at the house No. 1, Butler's Buildings, off Kings Inns-street. The daughter of the deceased stated that her mother had, for a long time, complained of an affection about the heart, and that shortly after one o'clock that morning she (witness) went to bed, expecting that her mother would follow her. On looking round, however, to see the cause of her delay, she found her lying upon the floor and dying. Surgeon Porter deposed that there were no marks of violence upon the body, and that deceased came by her death from disease of the heart. Verdict accordingly.

COUNTY CARLOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COUNTY INFIRMARIES—PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

At the last meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Carlow Union, the following Petition to Parliament, in reference to the bill lately introduced for the amendment of the Medical Charities Act, which, it is supposed, contemplates the doing away of County Infirmaries, was unanimously adopted:—

"The humble petition of the Guardians of the Carlow Union, humbly showeth that your petitioners have learned with great regret that a new Poor-law Amendment Bill is now before your honourable House, the effect of which may be to subvert the present County Infirmaries in Ireland, and thereby deprive a large and respectable class of the community, as well as the poor, of those advantages which they have long enjoyed in these Infirmaries, at the hands of the ablest and most skillful surgeons. As no amount of persuasion or influence could induce this class of persons to accept surgical aid, in any hospital connected with the Union Workhouse; nor, indeed, would it be desirable that this feeling of independence and self-respect should be destroyed, but ought rather be encouraged. We, therefore, humbly pray that the said Infirmaries of Ireland may be especially protected from the operation of any Medical Charities Bill that may be approved of by your honourable House. And your petitioners will ever pray."

LECTURE IN ENNISKILLEN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Rev. Dr. M'Ivor, Ex F.T.C.D., delivered his third lecture in Enniskillen, on Tuesday evening last, in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject—"The Two Creations." The particular theme on the present occasion was, "Man, the head of the Creation." The subject was treated in an able and eloquent style. The three lectures will shortly be published. The Rev. Dr. Willock occupied the chair on the occasion.

COUNTY GALWAY—HEADFORD FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

This fair, held to-day, Friday, the 11th, was, strange to say, a small one; whether occasioned by the fair of Tuam being held on yesterday or not, I am not in a position to state, but the supply of stock certainly fell far short of the average. Prices, however, were, comparatively speaking, fully equal, if not superior, to those obtained yesterday at Tuam. The demand was far in excess of the supply. Scarcely a tail exhibited but was disposed of at an early hour, and intending purchasers went off grumbling at the scarcity of animals exhibited for sale.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF FRIDAY NIGHT.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 10th day of May, 1860, present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased, on the representation of the Right Hon. the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to appoint Daniel Robert Fearon, Esq., B.A., of Balliol College, in the University of Oxford, to be one of her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Schools. Wm. L. Bathurst.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 9.

The Queen has been pleased to give orders for the appointment of Colonel Alfred Hastings Horsford, C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

WHITEHALL, MAY 10.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto the Reverend William Goode, M.A., the Deanery of her Majesty's Cathedral Church of Ripon, void by the cession of the Very Reverend Thomas Garnier, now Dean of Lincoln.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, MAY 5.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of the Right Hon. Lord Foley, to appoint William Wise, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice William Domville, Esq., resigned.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MAY 11.

3rd Regiment of Foot—Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Berkeley Drummond, deceased ; May 4.

32nd—Major-General Sir John Eardley Wilmot Inglis, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., deceased ; May 5.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 11.

8th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Captain Edward Philips, to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Chetwode, who retires ; Lieutenant the Honourable Everard Stourton, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Philips ; Cornet and Adjutant Michael Clarke, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Honourable Everard Stourton ; May 11.

Military Train—Kitner Augustus Arthur Brasier-Creagh, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Munro, promoted ; May 11 ; Charles Robert Crawford, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Stone, promoted ; May 12.

4th Regiment of Foot—Ensign Francis Robert Sandys to be Adjutant, vice Law, promoted ; March 17.

6th—Quartermaster William Maloney, from the 80th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice Patrick Sheeran, who exchanges ; March 10.

10th—Lieutenant Alexander Gibson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Barchard, who retires ; Ensign Pierce McCann to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gibson ; May 11.

18th—Ensign Walter Carroll has been permitted to resign his Commission ; May 11.

63rd—Brevet Major William Pym Young to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet Colonel James Patience, who retires ; Lieutenant Andrew Nicholson Magrath to be Captain, by purchase, vice Young ; Ensign Edward Vernon White to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice, Magrath ; May 11.

69th—James Charles Henry Mansfield gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Beames, promoted May 11.

70th—Lieutenant Garden Duff, from the 79th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Christopher Garsia, who exchanges ; March 8.

79th—Lieutenant Christopher Garsia, from the 70th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Garden Duff, who exchanges ; March 8.

80th—Quartermaster Patrick Sheeran, from the 6th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice William Maloney, who exchanges ; March 10.

91st—Lieutenant Thomas Erskine Arthur Hall to be Captain, by purchase, vice Macqueen, who retires ; Ensign Horace Ralph Spearman to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hall ; May 11.

3rd West India Regiment—Ensign William Thomas Croft to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dugmore, promoted ; May 11.

UNATTACHED.

Major and Brevet Colonel Ernest C. Wilford, Assistant Commandant of the School of Musketry at Hythe, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase ; April 25.

Captain and Brevet Colonel Edward Selby Smyth, 2nd Foot, late Deputy Quartermaster-General at the Cape of Good Hope, to be Major without purchase ; April 1.

Lieutenant James Young, from the 79th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase ; May 11.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon Charles Alexander Gordon, M.D., C.B., from the 10th Foot to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals ; May 11.

Surgeon Major John Charles Cameron, M.D., who retires on half pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 1st Oct. 1858 ; May 11.

Surgeon Major Richard Coffin Elliot, C.B., from the Royal Artillery, to be Surgeon Major, vice Cameron, retired upon half pay ; May 11.

Surgeon Robert Villiers George has been permitted to resign his Commission ; May 11.

The undermentioned Acting Assistant Surgeons have ceased to do duty, there being no longer occasion for their services :—Harvey Rowe, Theodore Gross, M.D., Percy Lee, Joseph Thomas Mitchell, William Warman Coleman, John Benbow, M.D., John Craven ; May 11.

BREVET.

Captain Charles Osborne Creagh, of the 86th Foot, to be a Major in the Army ; May 11.

The local rank of Lieutenant-General in China, granted to Major-General Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., in the Gazette, Dec. 20, has has been cancelled.

The Commission as Brevet Lieutenant Colonel granted to Major John Edward Hughes, 47th Madras Native Infantry, in the Gazette of Oct. 7, has been antedated to July 20, 1858.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the decease of

General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B., Colonel of the 32nd Foot, on May 4 ; and

Lieutenant-General Berkeley Drummond, Colonel of the 3rd Foot, on May 3 :

Lieutenant-General Sir James Henry Reynett, Colonel of the 48th Foot, to be General ; May 5.

Major-General Thomas Reed, C.B., Colonel of the 44th Foot, to be Lieutenant-General ; May 4.

Major-General Henry, Viscount Melville, K.C.B., Colonel of the 100th Foot, to be Lieutenant-General ; May 5.

Brevet Colonel Francis Hugh George Seymour, Lieutenant-Colonel upon half-pay Unattached, to have the rank of Major-General ; May 4.

Brevet-Colonel William Anson M'Cleverty, from half pay, as Lieutenant-Colonel Unattached, serving on the Staff of the Army in the East Indies with the temporary rank of Major-General, to be Major-General ; May 4.

Brevet-Colonel Lewis Duncan Williams, from half-pay, as Lieutenant-Colonel Unattached, to be Major-General ; May 5.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F. Forbyce, C.B., half-pay Unattached Assistant-Quartermaster-General in Nova Scotia, to be Colonel ; May 4.

Captain and Lieutenant Colonel Henry Hume, C.B., Grenadier Guards, to be Colonel ; May 5.

Brevet Major Charles William Thompson, 38th, to be Lieutenant Colonel ; May 4.

Brevet Major Charles Shipley Teale, half-pay Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Lieutenant Colonel ; May 5.

Captain Henry William Bace, half-pay Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major ; May 4.

Captain Oliver Nicolls Chatterton, half-pay Rifle Brigade, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major ; May 5.

Memorandum—The exchange between Lieutenant William Richard Corballis, of the 16th Light Dragoons, and Lieutenant Henry Clement Wilkinson, of the 17th Foot, has been antedated to the 29th March, 1860.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MAY 11.

Memorandum—The Queen has been pleased to permit James Goodsell Middleton, Esq., late Major in the Honourable Artillery Company of London, to retain the honorary rank of Major.

The Civil Service.—Foreign Department—The consulship at Massowah, Abyssinia, has become vacant by the death of Mr. W. C. M. Plowden ; salary, £500. War Office—A vacancy has occurred in the Accountant-General's branch by the death of Mr. W. C. Byers, second-class clerk. The Admiralty—Mr. G. D. Laycock has been appointed a clerk in Somerset House, and passed his examination. Inland Revenue Department (Excise Branch)—Mr. William Lemon, late permit writer, Glasgow collection, has been appointed permit writer in London South collection. Mr. Joseph Anthony Clewarth, supervisor, Stratford district, Coventry collection, has been appointed supervisor of Southampton district, Isle of Wight collection. Mr. William Deasman Hawley, a supervisor, Sherborne district, Taunton collection, has been appointed supervisor of Stratford district, Coventry collection. Mr. Thomas Reilly, supervisor, Limerick Collection, has been appointed supervisor of Sherborne district, Taunton collection. Mr. William C. M'Nab, supervisor, Kells district, Drogheda Collection, has been appointed supervisor of Limerick district, Limerick collection. Mr. Maurice Mallaly, supervisor, Dublin fourth district, Dublin collection, has been appointed supervisor of Kells district, Drogheda collection. Scotland—The office of Crown Agent for public prosecutions in Scotland has become vacant by the death of Sir John Melville; salary £1,600. Ireland—A vacancy has occurred in the Infant Model National Schools, Dublin, as head female teacher.—Mr. W. J. Welland and Mr. W. Gillespie (one of the inspectors of church works under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners) have been appointed architects to the board, in the room of the late Mr. Joseph Welland, architect.—*Civil Service Gazette.*

SATURDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF SATURDAY:

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta and China Overland Mails have arrived. Calcutta dates are to April 10th, and Hongkong to March 30th. The news has been partially anticipated. The Indigo prospects were considered unsatisfactory, owing to want of rain. The quarrels with the Ryots were still unsettled. Business in Produce market at Calcutta checked by high prices, and scarcity of tonnage. Import market generally dull. Freights continued to improve ; rate to Liverpool 75.

CHINA.

The English mail of February 10th had arrived at Hongkong. The arrivals of troops from India were following each other in quick succession. No part of the French force from Europe had arrived up to March 30th. There seemed to be little doubt of the Chinese Government being determined to make no concession to the Allied Ministers, but to resist, by force of arms, any demonstration on the part of the forces of the two countries, though it is announced that the Emperor is pacifically disposed, but, it is said, he is controlled by the strong war party who domineer at Pekin.

TELEGRAMS FROM INDIA.

The following telegrams were received at the India Office, in course of last night:—

Simla, April 22.—Lord Clyde will return to England by the first steamer, in June, from Calcutta.

The Governor-General to Sir C. Wood:—

April 24.—"I shall leave Simla, for Calcutta, on the 7th May. A disturbance at Peshawar, respecting taxes, but founded on misapprehension, had been greatly exaggerated by the newspapers. All is quiet, and people satisfied."

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

Authentic intelligence is awaited with great interest. The "Times," in a leader, fears the insurrection is not destined to any prosperous result. Whatever happens, it affords the French and Austrian Governments another pretext for interposing. The present state of the Neapolitan monarchy, will, no doubt, increase the difficulties which threaten Europe.

AMERICA.

Southampton, May 12.—The United States mail steamer Arago, Captain Lines, has arrived from New York. She left on the 28th ult. She has on board 210 passengers for France, and 40 for England, and brings £60,000 in specie for France. The Arago experienced easterly winds throughout the passage. She exchanged signals on the 3rd instant with the barque Eliza, bound west, and having the head of her main-mast gone. The Arago's news is generally anticipated.

The Royal Mail Steampacket Company's ship, Shannon, from the West Indies, passed Hurst Castle at 8-15 a.m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The nomination of Dr. Langley to the Archbishopric of York is confirmed.

The "Times" believes it is at present undecided who will succeed the new Archbishop in the see of Durham.

It is stated the amount thus far ascertained to have been paid by Pullinger to the person outside the Stock Exchange, who carried on some of his operations, and who is since deceased, is £57,000.

There is considerable ease at present in the money market.

The "Times" contrasts the appointments to the two vacant colonelcies in last night's "Gazette," the general officers appointed being Inglis, the defender of Lucknow, and the Major-General the Hon Charles Grey, who has never had the advantage of any more distinguished service than is to be seen in Hyde Park, or at Windsor as equerry to the Queen.

The Railway Traffic returns for the United Kingdom for the week ending May 5th, exceeded by £48,423 the corresponding week last year.

At the Indigo sales, yesterday, more spirit was shown.

The Colonial wool sales are proceeding with great spirit, and an increased number of foreign buyers. Prices have become considerably firmer since the first day.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" states the recruits continue to go from Austria to Ancona, and it is said that the fifth foreign battalion will soon be completed.

It is stated in the Paris correspondence of the "Times" that the complications in Naples and Sicily appear to annoy the Emperor very much. It is barely possible, says the writer, that they may seriously interfere with any project of his in the North.

The "Pays" says that all its private letters predict the success of Garibaldi's expedition.

The "Opinione Nationale" asserts that Garibaldi landed on the confines of the Neapolitan States ; but, if this had been true, it would have been confirmed by telegraphic despatches.

The "Patrie" continues to affirm that Garibaldi is doing the work of England.

The French 3 per cents went down ¼ per cent. yesterday, on a report that 40,000 Russians are concentrated on the Pruth, and 30,000 Turks at Wieldan.

Liverpool, Saturday.—The African mail steamer Athenian, with the mails from the West Coast of Africa, has arrived off this port. The White Star, which left Melbourne on February 24th has arrived. She brings 11,122 ounces of gold.

Robbery.—Some thief contrived on Wednesday night to abstract some of the civilian clothing of the men of the Kilkenny Fusiliers, from the militia stores of the old House of Correction, by breaking the window and turning the bolt, so as to open it, and thus obtain admission. The noise did not reach the ears of the caretaker where he slept, the premises being so extensive.—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Influenza, Colds—In diseases of the throat and chest, so prevalent in this country during the winter, nothing so speedily relieves or so certainly cures as these healing remedies. These disorders are too often neglected at their commencement, or are injudiciously treated, resulting, in either case, in disastrous consequences. Whatever the condition of the patient, Holloway's medicines will restore if recovery be possible; they will retard the alarming symptoms till the blood is purified and nature consummates the cure, gradually restoring strength and vital power. By persevering in the use of Holloway's preparations, tone is conferred on the stomach and frame generally, the fluids are regenerated, morbific matter is expelled, and a happy revolution occurs throughout the system.

BIRTHS.

Burgh—May 10, the wife of the Rev. William de Burgh, D.D., of a daughter.

Campbell—May 8, at Halston, county Westmeath, the wife of Henry M. Campbell, Esq., of a son.

Ferrar—May 10, at 8, Sandford-place, the wife of the Rev. W[illegible] Hugh Ferrar, F.T.C.D., of a daughter, prematurely.

Gaussen—May 11, at 27, Chester-square, the wife of Fr[illegible] Gaussen, Esq., of a son.

Moore—May 11, at Edenmore, Raheny, the wife of James [illegible] Esq., of a son.

Woodhouse—May 11, at The Cedars, Hampton Wick, the w[illegible] Lionel L. Woodhouse, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Hildyard and Moresby—May 10, at All Saints', Southampton, [illegible] Rev. Richard Hildyard, A.M., rector of Lewcombe, Dorset, [illegible] to the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. James H. Mant[illegible] Henry Charles, only son of Henry Hildyard, Esq., late of [illegible] Janeiro, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Robert [Mor]esby, Indian Navy.

Jackson and Gill—May 11, at Castlejordan Church, by the [illegible] Thomas Marshall, Thomas Jackson, Esq., son, Rochelle [illegible] Cullenswood-avenue, Dublin, to Ellen, eldest daughter of the [illegible] Garret Gill, Esq., Castlejordan, Co. Meath.

Matson and Dennis—May 10, at All Saints', Colchester, by the [illegible] A. Oliver, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Green, vicar of [illegible] brother-in-law to the bridegroom, George Matson, Esq., [illegible] Hall, Mersea, second son of Wm. Matson, Esq., St. Osyth [illegible] garet Anna, eldest daughter of the late John Dennis, Esq., [illegible] Manor House, Great Holland, and eldest grandchild of the [illegible] Samuel Dennis, Esq., of Beaumont, Essex.

DEATHS.

Blount—May 10, at 28, Old Burlington-street, Lieutenant-[illegible] Herbert Blount, late of the 68th Light Infantry, R.I.P.

Burgess—May 10, at Villa Bianca, Bathwick-hill, Bath, [illegible] William Burgess, Esq., aged 64.

Cook—May 10, at 31, Albert-street, Mornington-crescent, [illegible] don University, the Rev. William Cook, M.A., in the [illegible] his age.

Mossop—May 9, at 19, North Earl-street, William Mossop [illegible] Druggist, aged 48 years, eldest son of the late William [illegible] Esq., Medalist, formerly of this city.

Poland—May 10, Mr. George Poland, of No. 80, Oxford-[illegible] aged 64.

Shannon—May 11, of angina pectoris, at 1, Bridge-road, [illegible] Eve, the wife of D. Shannon, Esq., surgeon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Pier Head, Dublin, May 12.—Arrived—Pomona, [illegible] wheat ; Sea Nymph, steamer, Holyhead, goods ; [illegible] bricks ; Popplewell, Chester, bricks ; Princess, steamer, [illegible] goods ; Mary, Chester, bricks ; Jenny Lind, Runcorn, salt ; [illegible] steamer, Liverpool, goods ; Hibernia, steamer, Holyhead, [illegible] William, Chester, bricks ; Standard, steamer, Liverpool, goods ; [illegible] Thomas, Cork, oats, Jessie, Moorness, wheat ; five colliers.

Sailed—Ino, Llanelly, porter ; Mary, Wexford, porter ; Helen, [illegible] Swansea, stone ; Lady Huntley, Maryport, porter ; Foyle, [illegible] potatoes ; Hibernia, steamer, Holyhead, goods ; [illegible] London, goods ; Windsor, steamer, Liverpool, goods ; [illegible] steamer, Liverpool, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—MAY 14.

Morning Tide, 5-27. Evening Tide, 5-[illegible]

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